and the same and the

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 96, 1823.

church is laboring more and more on system, and with a view to ultimate and magnificent results. She is actuated and sustained in her efforts more and more by faith."—" In view of this auspicious of the church, the Committee enjoin upon you the cultivation of enlarged views with fidence in the churches. They are willing now to send forth and support a far greater number of missionaries than can be obtained; and this spirit of benevolent regard for the millions perishing in neathenism is not stationary; it is advancing with accelerated progress. You may occasionally hear that the missionary treasury is exhausted and em-barrassed; but such results in time past, have not been owing to a decrease of benevolence in the churches, nor will they be in time to come. Their occasional recurrence will be inseparable from human schemes, even with the wisest management that earth can afford; and the want of enterprize will be more sure to bring them than an excess of it. Like occa sional stagnations in commerce, they will come, but, by furnishing an opportunity and necessity for a loud and general appeal, they are always overruled for good; nor did they ever yet oblige the Committee to refuse the services of a single missionary, or to recall one from the field. Repose unwavering onfidence then, in the churches. They will sustain the Board in all judicions plans for advancing Christ's kingdom among the heathen, and none the Jess vigorously if those plans are made with reference to the whole work to be done. Our aim will be to occupy central positions, where the press shall be erected and the translator reside, and from whence there may be easy access to great surrounding districts. The most favorable positions must be first sought and occupied. And not merely in one nation. It is not the command of Christ, nor is it wise, to delay till we gain full possession of one ation, before we enter another. Glad should we be, if we could enter all heathen nations simultaneously, light up the fires of truth in all at the same moment, and pour the mingled cries of every be-nighted tribe and people at once upon the ears of

rect invitation on the part of missionaries of other and it was not till a flaming advertise Mr. Gutzlaff urged us to send a mission to Siam.
A letter from the Rev. Dr. Morrison and others, invited us to Canton and the Chinese Empire. In recommending new missions and stations, keep in view this usage of the Board, and always inform

May 1.

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the church. If there is any island we cannot now

enter, we must occupy the point nearest to it; if

any nation, we must, if possible, surround it.

"Protestant young men, in most instances, may be wisely this usage of the Board, and always inform the Committee what previous missionary efforts have been made in the fields proposed, what portions are already occupied, and what plans for occupation and enlargement on the part of other missionaries or Societies you are acquainted with. "The field is the world," and it is large enough for all.
"In your particular mission it is probable you will often come in contact with missionaries of other Societies, and it is possible you may hereafter meet with those who belong to different religious denominations from yourself. With accept missionaries of the Protestant name be on terms of Christian friendship. Provided they preach Christ, let them take their own way of uniting his disciples to the visible church. The noise of controversy on the rites and forms of Christianity, had better not be heard beyond the bounds of Christendom."

The following paragraphs, from the same document, relate more particularly to the plans and prospects of the China mission:

"In short, China has nothing to hope either from the Greek or Roman churches. And she is naturally jealous of Engiand, whose empire she knows extends over the greater part of India, and whose victorious arms in the Burness war, nearly reached her western borders. It would seem, therefore, that Providence throws the chief burden of responsibility for the spiritual illumination of China, upon the Protestant churches of this new world. If her government can be made to understand our position on the earth; and that we no more acknowledge the authority of the Pope than the right to interfere in the civil governments of the right to interfere in the civil governments or providence that preventions."

"The oblowing extraction of the providence that period the control of the providence throw the chief world in the providence that period the providence that period the providence that period the part of the providence that period the providence that period the providence that they do themselves; and that we utterly disclaim the right to interfere in the civil governments of nations;—is it too much to suppose that she will at least consise at our offerts, while they are dis-

nations;—is it too much to suppose that she will at least consist at our efforts, while they are discreetly made?

"The late voyages of Mr. Gutziaff along the coast of China, demonstrate a strong disposition among the people to welcome foreigners who come peaceably to their shores. The fact is so obvious that these voyages will probably constitute an era in the commercial and religious history of that country. Already is mercantile enterprize awake, and determined, if possible, to break down the barriers against trade, creeted by the government; and

"A few weeks since, ten or twelve bishe "2. We propose, in all ordinary cases, not to interfere with other missionary Societies. It is not always an interference to labor on the same ground; but rarely is it desirable for missionaries of different Societies to occupy the same district, especially if they belong to different religious denominations. The Board has acted on the maxim from the beginning. Its missions, with very few exceptions, have been established in districts, which, at the time, were occupied by no other Protestant Societies. The exceptions were occasioned by direct invitation on the part of missionaries of other Societies and Protestant agent (for they had chosen; and it was not till a flaming advertisement came out in the newspaper, that scarce any one had a thought they were going to return. There is also a College for young men to be established about two miles above the city, in a delightful situation, and where, "Protestant young men, in most instances, may be educated, gratis!"

And yet—"there's no danger! Oh, we shall never turn Catholics"— say many—and no exertion is made—no effort put forth to hinder their progress—nor even a prayer offered, save in the closet, for deliverance! nd. A letter from the Rev. in the newspaper, that scarce

historian, yet not undrenched by the blood of the different nations."

From the advertisement alluded to above we make the following extracts: "The Superior of the Sisters of St. Claire's Seminary, Pittshurgh, having personally visited Detroit, and met with every encouragement on the part of the inhabitants, has determined to locate a branch of her order in that thriving eity."

BOSTON RECORDER.

#INSIOT TO CHINA:
On Sabbath sensing, the Bill instant, the Report of the State of the Stat

rou will be able at once to afford Mr. Bridgman important relief in that portion of editorial duties of hich devolves upon him in reference to the CAB size Repository. This mouthly journal,—the chief sipict of which is to acquaint the Christian work with the geography, government, literature, and so cial and moral condition of China and other man ions of Southeastern Asin,—is printed at the pressif the American mission at Canton, and has been the condition of China and other man ions of Southeastern Asin,—is printed at the pressif the American mission at Canton, and has been the condition of China and other man ions of Southeastern Asin,—is printed at the pressif the American mission at Canton, and has been the condition of China and the condition of China and other man ions of Southeastern Asin,—is printed at the pressif the American mission at Canton, and has been the condition of China and the condition of China and the Canton and the

rific aspect of this danger, that Protestants, and even Protestant ministers, sleep over it, and flatter themselves and others that "all is well," because the burning lava has not yet appeared outside the

TO AMERICAN CHRISTIANS.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extracts of a recent letter from the Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, England, to a clergy-gyman in this city. The admonition is seasonable and we hope will de good.

"America is the country where once more the problem is to be solved whether Christianity needs the support of civil government for its existence and diffusion. In the valley of the Mississippi, especially, is the experiment again to be tried before the eyes of christendom, and for the instruction of both the present and all future ages, whether the cross of Christis dependent for its triumphs on the sceptre of monarchs and the sword of the warriors; whether there be wisdom, power and grace enough in the divine Head of the church to prosper his own cause, without the decries of senates and the proclamations of kings. All eyes are turned upon the scene, where the trial is being made, with intense anxiety. Your every movement is awatched by every friend and opponent of national establishments of religion; the latter pointing to your waste places exultingly exclaim, "See the need of a legal provision for the religious instruction of the people;" while the former confident in the expansive force of that love of Christ which constrains the bearts of his people, confident in the energies of the American nation, confident in the spirit of holy enterprise which is animating the hearts of the transatlantic Christian, and above all, confident in that Holy Spirit, which in such an eminently conspicuous manner, is pouring down his reviving influence on your country. is animating the hearts of the transatlantic Christian, and above all, confident in that Holy Spirit, which in such an eminently conspicuous manner, is pouring down his reviving influence on your country, triumphantiv reply, "Give them time and see whether the Christian patriots of the United States will not make that wilderness to rejoice, and those descrits to rejoice and bloasom as the rose." We as dissenters have pledged you again and again to the friends of establishments in this country, for this great work. We boast of your spirit of enterprise, and tell them that your spontaneous liberality will far outstrip the tardy zeal of government and the inadequate supplies of legal enactments."

"I have already said, and the expression I now repeat, that such appears to me to be the demands of your country for able and faithful preachers of God's word, that a holy arobition, a kind of crusading spirit, should seize the hearts of all the young men of distinguished talent and piety in your churches to become ministers of the gospel, while all the

The following appears in the Sunday School Joursal, with a request that it may be published in the reigious newspapers in such a way that those to whim it is addressed shall see it:

to whim it is addressed shall see it:

To MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL OF ALL DENOMITIONS/FIRSPELL Y TO SCHDAY SCHOOLS.—The meeting of Sunday School teachers, held in May last, in
Philadelphia, was composed of members of the
principal evangelical churches of the United States.
They united, without an objecting voice, in offering
a respectful invitation to the ministers of Christ, to
devoit a single service to the promotion of Sunday
Schods. They only ask that you will deliver to
your respective congregations one sermon in which devot a single service to the promotion of Sunday Schods. They only ask that you will deliver to your espective congregations one sermon in which the pirents and guardians of children shall be urged to the duty of co-operating with you and the teachirs of Sunday Schools in the religious instruction of children. If you think that these schools aid the ministry of the gospel, these teachers ask that you will in this manner show your approbation and countenance. If you think, with them, that the instructions of these schools ought not to appeared the teaching of parents, but that parents are urder soleum obligations to give their personal attention to the religious nurture of their children, using the school as a valuable auxiliary in discharging the duty, then the teachers beg that you will take an early opportunity of impressing these principles on the minds of your people. In order to make the suggestion more definite, the teachers have named the riass Sunday is October next as a suitable day, or some Salisath near that time that may be more convenient. They carnestly call your attention to the proposition, and solemnly and affectionately commend it to your devout consideration.

sideration.

SIN AND HOLINESS.

Men are very apt to consider sin as existing merely in this or that particular action. The old philosophers taught that virtue is the mean between two extremes,—thus, the virtue of generosity is the mean between prodigality and vice,—courage is the mean between prodigality and vice,—courage is the mean between rashness and timidity, and so of the rest. On his system the difference between virtue and vice lies merely in the degree, not in the kind. But the word of God teaches another sort of murals. According to it, sin consists in the absence of the love of God from the heart, as the dominant principle. So sin is not so much an action as a manner of existence. It is not necessary to go to the expense of an action in order to sin; the habitual state of most minds,—of all minds indeed naturally,—even in their most quint form,—is sin; that is to say the love of God is not dominant in them. The centripetal force constitutes an element in every line which the planet moves in its orbit. Were the influence of this force to be suspended, we should not think of reckoning the number of aberrations which the planet miscape, was a continued and exical pheres.

stalk through the last! And it is more to server rife aspect of this danger, that Protestant, and even Protestant ministers, sheep over it, and flatter them-burning law has not yet appeared outside the carter!

Can not thing be done for Derroi! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the catholished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there and libor the first of the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there are some on the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there are some on the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there are some on the setallished! Cannot some sile man—some John Knox te found to go there some sile man—some John Knox tended to control some sile man, and the setallished! Cannot some sile man, and the setallished! Cannot some sile man, and the setallished! Cannot some sile man, and the setallished to setallished! Cannot some sile man, and the setallished to setallished the setallished to setallished the setallished to setallished the setallished the setallished the setallished the setallished the s

Love of the End and of the Way.

I will run the way of thy commandments when thou shift enlarge my heart.—Fealm exiz. 32.

To desire ease and happiness, under a general persuasion; there is somewhat in nature to help the argument. But to find beauty in it, and to be taken with the very way of holiness that leads to it, is more rare, and depends on a higher principle. Self-love inclines a man to desire the rest of love, list to love and desire the labor of love, is love of a higher and purer strain. To delight and be cheerful in olodience argues much love as the spring of it, that is the thing the holy padmist doth no plentifully express in this pashm, and he is still desiring more of that sweet and lively affection, which would make him yet more abundant in action. Thus here, I reill run the way of the commandments, when thou shall enlarge my heart. He presents his desires and his purpose together. The more of this grace thou bestowest on ms, the more service shall I be able to do these.

This is the top of his ambition; while others are seeking to enlarge their harms, their lands or extates, or their titles; and kings to enlarge their territories

street, during the above mentioned years, and even before must be very great. The Scriptures' were also in circulation in Surya. The Scriptures' were also in circulation in Surya. The server years previous to the last of Sept. 1824. How thankful we ought to be, that so much of the good seed has been scattered in these countries' and how are accounted to the countries of the second of God's for if the population of European and Asiatic Turkey, Syris, Egypt, and Greece amounts to 200 v26,000, he 100 or 120,000 scriptures which may have been distributed in those countries can be considered only as the commencement of the Society's work in the East.

From the Emergicial Society of Genera, March 12, 1883.

An an accountries, the sear and South-Late of march and the second accountries, and south-Late of Turkey, Striptures and the second accountries, the sear and South-Late of Turkey, the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search of the search withing and the search of the search withing and the

deavors; and we have no doubt that the latter in puticular will manifest great activity.

Whole No. 912.

An officer in one of the Presidencies, in a letter to a friend in England, gives the following account of the state of religion in the army in India, and par-ticulary in that part of it to which he is himself at-tached. The letter was written in August last.

ments.

And Chaos their, how I by sever the grang yeard, and those their, how I by sever the grang yeard bigher than that all and gives weldence of a heart of states in the arrow in being a state of states in the arrow in being a state of states in the arrow in the state of states in the arrow in being a state of states in the arrow in being a state of states in the arrow in being a state of states in the arrow in being a state of states in the arrow in the state of states in the state of states in the arrow in the state of states in th

The following is from a communication of Mr Shrewsbury, Wesleyan missionary. The meeting referred to was held about a year ago.

Great Missionary Meeting among the Coffres.

parts of this section of France, awakened persons request a form of worship in harmony with the Gospel, and they have entreated us to send them minimers to preach the Gospel to their nascent congregations.

But, whilst God was giving increase to these new efforts, he raised up for us siso, in His fidelity, fellow laborers. A new society founded at Basle, and the Auxiliary Bible Society of the Canton de Vand, established at Lausanne, have joined us in our en-

Gospel.

Gos Gospel

by a constant attendance on all the means of grace. She stated—
The sorrows of heart which I now feel, I first felt when I was a young girl, before the word of God came in this land. One day, when I was in the field near my father's kraal, my heart all at once thought of the great God. I looked up to beaven-fell down on my knees—but could say nothing; then I felt my heart very sore. I went heane, and told my father and mother of it; when they said that it was the Bird of Heaven, that made the thunder, which made me feel so; and that I was to go mid get long grass and thornbush, and burn them together, and with the ashes rub my-self; then I should feel no more. I did-so, but my heart continued sore, so that I never could feel happy. When the Caffres came to my father's kraal to practise their wicked ways, oft-times have I felt a desire to run away altogether. Soon after the Missionary came to visit this place, I came, with my bushond, to see and hear; and when the people of the place spoke to me, to visit this place, I came, with my husband, to see and hear; and when the people of the place spoke to me, I thought immediately on what I had felt when I was a zit, and resolved, as soon as I could, to come and live altogether at the place. I have now been here about eighteen months, and I can say that this has been the only time that I have enjoyed happiness. I love the people—I love my teacher: and my desire is that I may never get another heart, but that I may live and die here; for the word of my heart is, I am willing to leave the works of Satas, and all the Caffre ways; for I can say that there is but one thing I hold: I hold the Lord only, and His service.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the London Wesleyar onary Society was held on the 29th of April. Lord Morpeth in the chair. In some introductory remarks his Lordship alluded to his appearance in the chair, being a Churchman, as indicative of the desire, on the part of the Society as well as on his own, to merge all smaller differences and minuter distinctions in the pursuit of one common object and the attainment of one common good. The Report was n read; from which the following items are gath-

In Ireland the Missionaries had gone forward without molestation, and with considerable success. Five thousand children had been collected, and instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures, some of whom were under religious impressions. In Sweden, under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, 100 members had been formed into a church. France presented some pleasing indications. At Gibraltar the Gospel had been preached to many soldiers in the garrison, some of whom had carried the knowledge of the truth to various parts of the world. Many Maltese and Greek youths were deriving considerable advantage from the schools in the islands, as were also several Greek females. In Continental India and Ceylon, superstitions were waning, and an eager desire for preaching, Bibles, and tracts, was manifested. In Van Diemen's Land there was visible improvement, as also in New Zealand. In the Friendly Islands there were upwards of 1,100 members in Society, and in the schools 914 males and 1,064 females, under the care of 151 native teachers. In Southern Africa there were 13 stations, 17 Missionaries, and many assistants; 606 members in Society, 1334 children and adults in the schools. Translations of the Scriptures into the Caffre tongue were preparing; and with assistance which was In Ireland the Missionaries had gone forward Translations of the Scriptures into the Caffre tongue were preparing; and with assistance which was hoped for from the British and Foreign Bible Sociehoped for from the British and Foreign Bible Socie-ty, the Scriptures would soon be presented in a lan-guage spoken by 650,000 people. In Western Afri-ea the missions were prosperous. At Sierra Leone the chaptels were erowded, and 400 members were moven Society. The Follinks were shortly to be visited by Missionaries. Notwithstanding the state or in Society. Are Equilibre were shortly to be tited by Missionaries. Notwithstanding the state things in some parts of the West Indies, much ad had been done; there were 35,000 members in city, and 8,000 children and adults under inaction in the schools. Much was said in that part the Report on the self-under of the Report on the subject of negro sheery, and a confident expectation of its speedy abolition was ex-pressed. In British North America there were 55 pressed. In British North America there were 55 Missionaries, and 6,758 members, 552 of whom had been added during the last year. Additional help was greatly needed. Four Missionaries had died during the past year. Nine Missionaries had been sent out. There were in the various mission schools 27,676 children and adults, of whom 4,571 were slaves. The contributions for the past year amounted to 47,7151. 12s. 7d,* being the largest amount yet realized from the ordinary resources of the Society. In conclusion, the friends of Missions were called upon to renewed exertion, from the consideration of the new doors which were continually opening, and the great success with which God had blessed the past labors of the Society.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen; the state of the Jamaica mission, and the prospect

the state of the Jamaica mission, and the prospect ga of the obolition of slavery being prominent topics. John Hardy, Esq. M. P. submitted the following

That while expressing its grateful sense of the pate nal care evinced by our most gracious Sovereign, in his Royal proclamation for suppressing the Culonial Charch Unions in Jamaica, this meeting deeply deplores the inter-ruption which missionary operations in that island notwithstanding, still experience from the measures adopted by the local magistrates to prevent the missionaries from exercising their ministry, and from the restraints imposed upon the slaves on many of the estates; but encourages ercising their univistry, and from the restraints imposed upon the slaves on many of the estates; but encourages the carnest hope that the wisdom and justice of the parent legislature will shortly introduce a better state of things, in which the negroes, recognized as men and fellow subjects, shall freely exercise the unalienable rights of conscience, and is which such facilities for the presecution of their sacred works as the religious toleration laws of their sacred works as the religious toleration laws of their country afford, shall be enjoyed by the accredited missionaries of every denomination. issionaries of every denomination.

In support of this resolution, Mr. H. remarked;

In support of this resolution, Mr. H. remarked;
Though a member of the Established church, he could unite, with gratitude and joy, with any society whose object it was to lift up the banner of the cross amongst the benighted nations of the world, and to preach to the perishing heathen the unsearchable-riches of Christ. If such were the objects of the missionary in his labors, he would not ask to what denomination of Christians he belonged. He would say to him as Jehu said to Jonadah, the son of Rechab, "Give me thine hand." He had recently been called upon to present some anti-elavery petitions from the Wesleyan congregations, and he had taken the fiberty of stating to the honorable House, that if there was a society whick had done more than another towards the emancipation of the slaves, with safety and propriety, it was the society now before him. (Cheers.) Mr. H. then referred to that part of the resolution which spoke of the "Colonial Church Union" of Jamaica, and of their efforts to suppress the preaching of the missionaries. He referred at the same time to the instructions given by the Committee to their missionaries, in which they directed them not to interfere with the question of slavery, but to enforce on the alaves the duties of subjection and obscience; as required of servants in the New Testament; and said that the planters, above all men, should have hailed the assistance of such instructors with the greatest engerness and delight. But he felt anxious to assure the meeting that the church of Jamaica was not the church of England; he deprecated all connexion with men who proved that they "loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

He was followed by the Rev Peter Duncan, mis-

He was followed by the Rev. Peter Duncan, mis-

Sionary to Jaumica.

He brought forward several documents and facts do prove that the hostility of the Church Union of Jamaica was directed as much against true religion in the Established Church as amongst any chass of dissenters; that the unionists had, in fact, stated this in plain terms, and declared that religious instruction, in any form or by any sect, was equally the object of their aversion. In referring to that part of the resolution which expressed a grateful sense of the executions of our paternal government to redresse grievances of the missionaries, he said that with

such an enlightened governor on the one hand, who reported faithfully the situation of things in Jamaica, and with such a Sovereign at home, he had no doubt but the Colonial Unions would speedily be put down. The present royal family had always protected the missionaries, and aimed to do good to the colonies. George IV. repealed several persecuing statutes of the House of Assembly; Wilhiam IV. had abolished Church Unions; and he had no doubt but that, in the space of three months, his Majesty would sweep away the system of slavery for ever. (Loud cheering). The people under their charge in the Colonies were as much characterised by their loyalty as any portion of his majesty's subjects. Of this Mr. D. gave several pleasing proofs. The planters, it was said, had threatened that Jamaica should soon become an appendage to the United States. The idea was ridiculous; he should as soon expect to find them an appendage to the United States. The idea was ridiculous; he should as soon expect to find them an appendage to the moon! The whites might wish it; but there were the people of color, who he wished hated sin and Satan as truly as they hated the Americans. One of these had told him, As soon as ever an attempt is mede to unite us to America, the nen who make will it not have a head left upon their shoulders. He had also heard it said that they would give up the Colonies to the Emperor of Russia! In reference to the question of emancipation, it was his opinion that if Government did not emancipate the slaves, the period was at no great distance when they would emancipate themselves. Pe was not ignorant of the state of both whites and blacks, and he was quite sure that if something was not quickly done, the island would be deluged with blood. As to fit-

the island would be deluged with blood. As to fitness for immediate emancipation, he had no hesitation in saying that they were fully prepared. Mr. Duncan then stated a number of facts in illustration of their honesty—their peaceable disposition—their strong family attachment, &c. &c.; and as to general civilization, they were far superior even to the boasted peaceanty of Scotland.

Mr. Buxton, the anti-playery leader in the House Mr. Buxton, the anti-slavery leader in the Ho of Commons, was also among the speakers. He came forward amidst long-continued cheers.

quite sure that if something was not quickly the island would be deluged with blood. A

We lived, he said, in stronge times. If we been table that the spirit of persecution, so long dor-mant in England, had risen again, we should have looked to some savage tribes—to remote heathen lands—to the worshippers of Juggernaut. But that in colonies belonging to this country persecution should rage—that Englishmen should engage in m colonies neonging to this country persecution should rage—that Englishmen should engage in such a work—that magistrates should employ themselves in pulling down chapels—that preachers of the Gospel should be imprisoned—that children should be torn from their mothers' arms, and the vengeance of the planters be wreaked on them; this was surely more than any man could reasonably have contemplated. Scenes had been enacted similar to those witnessed at Corinth when the people made insurrection against Paul, and dragged him before the magistrate, saying, "This fellow persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law." But that in the 19th century of Christianity it should have been "contrary to law"—that law should be outraged to vindicate such a procedure, was an anomaly which no human being could have expected in any of the dependencies of Christian Britain. But he must tell the truth. (Hear, hear.) He felt and deplored the persecution which had raged; the men sent out by them had been eruelly treated—the sacred edifices which their charits had reaced were But he must tell the truth. (Hear, hear.) He felt and deplored the persecution which had raged; the men sent out by them had been eruelly treated—the sacred edifices which their charity had reared were levelled with the ground—and in a place where religion was so much needed, a suspension of re-ligious instruction had taken place. But there was some degree of consolation even in this perse cution. So dear to his heart was the missionar cause, that he rejoiced to find the missionaries ha done their duty—that they had not shrunk fron their post—that they had proved faithful to th cause in which they had embarked.

"Their names unknown He rejoiced also to find that a spirit had been rous England which would be felt to the very centr of the accursed system—that a stronger sympa-had been excited in favor of the slaves by the p secution of the missionaries. He came to invite, to entreat the continuance, may the enlarge ment of their exertions. (Hear.) Slavery mus soon fall. (Repeated cheers.) No man could so ment of their exertions, (Hear.) Slavery must soon fail. (Repeated cheers.) No man could so far deceive bimself as to imagine that the system could now long survive—(cheers): the voice of the nation had decreed its fail, and that voice unsat and would prevail. (Cheers repeated.) And what would be the result of this transition from slavery to liberty? Would it be outrage and destruction, to liberty? Would it be outrage and deupon an efficient police—it was not upon an arm of man—it was on the providence of God alone that he

TRACTS IN FOREIGN LANDS

We rejoice to learn that the Executive Commit of the American Tract Society will prosecute this year, to a far greater extent than ever before, the miness of supplying Foreign Countries with Tracts. At a meeting of the Committee held on the 17th m stant, the following resolutions were unani adopted:

desirable that the sum of at least \$20,000 is remitted during the Society's current year, for Tract operations in Pagaa and Foreign lands.

RESOLVED, That the following amounts be appropria-

RESOLVED, That the lollering amounts or appropriated, and remitted to the respective stations as soon as adequate contributions shall be received, and favorable opportunities be afforded for transmitting them, viz. For the use of

as Baptist Mission in Burmah,
do. 600
do. 60. 8iam, 2,000
do. Ceylon, 1,000
do. Geylon, 1,000
do. Sandwich Islands, 1,000
do. Sandwich Islands, 1,000
do. Sandwich Islands, 1,000
do. to Lews in Turkey, 500
so of the United Brethren, 500
to fine Burden, 500
do. in Greece and the Greek Islands, 500
do. in Greece and the Greek Islands, 600
do. among Chectawa and other Indians, 600 Josiah Brewer, Smyrna, burgh, Russia.

Lower Saxony Tract Society, Hamburg,

To be designated hereafter for France and elsewhere, as additional information may be received,

1,700

Total, \$20,000
The Committee bave been induced, they remark, to adopt the above proceedings, by the following among other considerations:

1. The openings of Providence at the various sta-1. The openings of Providence at the various stations indicate that the way is preparing for operations through THE PRESS, and especially in the form of TRACTS, far more extensive and efficient than have yet been made. For statements illustrating this point, they refer to the last two Annual Reports of the Society; and in respect to the immense empire of CRINA, to the interesting communication of Rev. Dr. Morrison, just received, which is herete appended.

2. God has evidently awakened in the churches an experience of these properties.

ual interest and spirit of liberally in reference

2. God has evidently awakened in the churches an unusual interest and spirit of liberality in reference to this work. To this not only an extensive personal intercourse with elergymen and laymen, but the whole current of information received through the Society's agents, its correspondence, and the press, give testimony.

3. A desire to anticipate the wants of our Missionary brethren, and thus incite them to more, vigorous exertions. Too long have they been left struggle with very limited means, and so sufficient evidence that, if they entered extensively on Tract operations, the expense would be sustained. Some of them have expressed the great encouragement derived from the Society's recent communications, and at most, if not all the stations, a new impairs has been given to their efforts, expecially in the preparation of approved original Tracts adapted to the wants of the people.

4. The injunction, Werk while it is day, also inspires the Committee. God is opening doors of welluless; and they wish, in his strength, and under the guidance of his Spirit, to go up at once and passess the land which he has spread before them; and they affectionately invite all whe desire the canning and kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to consecrate to this work their ardent supplications to Him, and their liberal contributions.

Letter of Rev. Dr. Morrison.

Eations to Him, and their liberal contributions.

Letter of Rev. Dr. Morrison.

To Rev. Witham A. Hallock, Car Sec.

DEAR SER:—My fined and fellow servant Mr. Bridgman has shown me your letter concerning Tracts in Chinn, wherein you sek particularly whether it be a fact that those speaking different dislects read one language? It is the fact? The same Chinese book is read by all the various timbeliants of the monogram provinces of this year.

re, not only in China, but also in Cores, Japan, Lo-I pyself, as well as my late brother Dr. Mi d this fact by actual experiment

will enable you to answer this question—How is it all the nations of Europe and America, English, Fre

will enable you to answer this question—How is it that all the nations of Europe and America, English, French, Spanish, Italian, &c. &c. whose languages are so different, can read the Arabic figures? The figure retain the same form and the same value who a presented to the ey, however differently they may he pronounced.

You sak again if it be the fact that Budhiam has bout introduced into China by the Press? The fact is this, this from the beginning the a have been missionaries and priess of Budhiam, but they have never preached—they have only translated end written books. The ethics of Condition have been written books. The ethics of Condition have been a propagated in a similar way. The school and the Press are the only means. It has not been so usage to have public lectures or preachings.

The five Chinese-language nations which I have enter that have the press for at least seven hundred years. But their literature is either idolatrous, or atheistical, or pelliquite. The reader of grave compositions can learn lite but either irreligion or gross supersition, and the reder of light literature can learn little but folly or licentioness. The first great requisite for the regeneration of Chas, humanly speaking, is, a large increase of Christian thinese students, in order to form good writers to creal an instructive and religious literature for China. And the extrequisite is, chem proveable Chinese types. Concerning these Mr. Bridgman can give you more information. How far your Society will be able to co-operate directly I cannot say, in supplying these requisites to treal an instructive and religious literature for China. And the extrequisite is, chem proveable Chinese types. Concerning these Mr. Bridgman can give you more information those for the members of it will devise liberal thing correcting China.

May God our Saviour direct to the use of such suns

ng China. ay God our Saviour direct to the use of such

Rosket Morassón.

For the Boston Recorder.
Brookfield Associational Conference of Charebes.

The annual meeting of this body, together with that of the Society for the mutual assistance of our churches, and in aid of Domestic Missions, was eld at Sturbridge on the 11th and 12th of June insant. The Conference embraces eighteen churches, fifteen of which were represented, either by their pastors of delegates.

Public religious services were held on the afternoon and evening of the first day,—and a the morning of the second. These services were of a deeply interesting character. Large asseablies hung on the lips of the various speakers, within fixed and solemn attention. A particular report of the state of religion was made from all the chirches represented; from which it appeared, that allough our churches had not shared as largely insthe efficiency of the Holy Spirit, as during the year immediate of the save population. sions of the Holy Spirit, as during the year inmediately preceding, yet the blessed fruits of recent revivals have been most strikingly apparent. There has been unquestionable evidence of a deeper tone of religious feeling, and of no little increase of the spirit of Christian benevolence. God has not left us without a witness this year. The churcles in Western and Palmer have shared to a very gratify-

ed of a more holy and perfect communion around the throne of God in heaven. We feel that we have bundant occasion for devout gratitude for the spirthat the year to come will be more emphatically a year of the right hand of the Most High God.

General Association of Connecticut.

The annual sessions commenced at Brooklyn on Tues day, the 18th inst. Rev. Aaron Dutten, Moderator. Sermon by the Rev. Chester Colton. During the sessions the meetings of the Missionary and Education Societies, &c. were held. The Connecticut Observer says:

&c. were held. The Connecticut Observer says:

The receipts of the Missionary Society of Connecticut.
Auxiliary to the A. H. M. S. were from June 16, 1832
to June 15, 1824, \$7990 51, being 2831 41 more that
those of the year previous. If we include all that was received by the A. H. M. S. from this State, and the donations and legacies to the Missionary Society of Connecticut, the whole amount raised in this State, for Houe
Missions, the last year, is \$14,453 19—exclusive of
\$1788 99, the avails of permanent funds given in former
yeats. But this is only a fraction of what, we are persaaded. Connecticut will yet rejoice to do, in this Christian and privintic work

inted on the occasion, which was one of deep interest and solemnity. At the close, Rev. Mr. Ludlow address-

ciated on the occasion, which was one of deep interest and solemnity. At the close, Rev. Mr. Ludlow addressed that part of the audience that had not, by compliance with the dying injunction of their Saviour, shown their attachment to him and his cause.

The session of the General Association is becoming one of the most interesting and profitable seasons on which Christiams assomble, in this State. The ordinary ecclesisational business is indeed, attended to, as it ought to be, and as it must be to secure the objects for which the bely was organized, and for which it meets. But mingled with this, and more and more every year, are the benevolant objects of the day—and a spirit of warm, affectionate, expansive piety is shed over the whole. Our brethren who can attend on these occasions, if they have not done it for several years, know not what they loss by absence.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The thirty-third Church Missionary Society.—The thirty-third Anniversary of this Society was held on the 2d of May—Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair. The receipts of the Society within the year, were 48,600, being an increase of 17,850 over the preceding year. This was for the general purposes of the Society—several donations had been made for specific purposes, which, if included, yould make the total receipts of the year 49,300. Nine additional missionaries had been sent out during the year—the whole number 110. In West Africa the Missionaries had done much good among a population of 21,000 liberated Africans, 4000 of whom were constant attendants at public worship.—S000 children were in the Schools recans, add at whom were constant attendance shellic worship,—5000 children were in the Sehonder the Society's care. In Smyran, the was prosperous,—The report notices the progr f the gospel in India. In Calcutta and North the fact? The same Chicese book is read by all the va-rious inhabitants of the numerous provinces of this vast of the gospel in India. In Calcutta and Northern empire, although in some instances thair speech is wholly unintalligable to each atlac. And as I have stated else-natives—of these thirty-two had been in the open

practice of idoletry only a short time before.—A Meerut, a neat chape't had been built by a naily Princess, at to expense of seven thousand rupper which was attended, not only by Christians, but hindoos and Musselmans. It appeared that a missionary had attended one of the great fairs, when from any had attended one of the great fairs, when from his discourses, and many gladly accepte his tracts. In Madras and Southern India, the libors of the Society had been attended with gresuccess. At Tinnevelly, of which so much been heard of late years, great numbers had been converted from idolatry. One large body of His doos had, as a proof of their conversion, broug forth from their temple the idol which most of the had worshipped from their infancy, and destroys it. This was no small test of their conversion.

BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, June 26, 1833.

SOUTHERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

We were unfortunately unable to attend a very interesting meeting held in this city last week to con sider the claims of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., on Northern patronage. A correspondent of the Courier has furnished the following ofice of the proceedings:
RECONCILIATION WITH THE SOUTH.-

RECONCILIATION WITH THE SOUTH.—South Carolina, Georgia and Massachsuetts sat down together on Wednesday evening, in the Old South Chapel, to a table of no ordinary fare. The spirits drank on the occasion, were from the Champaigne founts of Southern eloquence. The topics were Union, Education and Religion. A number of gentlemen had assembled by invitation "to consider the best means of promoting the moral and religious interests of the Southern States, especially of the slave population." The usecting was organized by the choice of Rev. B. B. Wisner as Chairman, and William G. Lambert, Esq. Secretary, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mesars. Chester and Davis, Agents of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, Col.

access to the slave populat He alleded to the zecent attitude of South Carolina, that many of the people thought New England men were only actuated by sordid interest, in their connection with the south, that we had now an opportunity to falsify the south, that we nad now an opportunity to taising the charge. This was the only Theological Institution situated in a climate similar to that of the great field of mis sions in Southern Asia, &c. One student born and educated at the South, would be of more value than five from the

ing extent in a work of grace, and in Brinfield a pleasant season of revival is now enjoyed.

It was specially gratifying to learn from the reports, that many hundreds had been enrolled during the year as members of Temperance Societies, and that in some towns, the traffic in ardent spirits had so nearly ceased, as greatly to encourage the hope, that this agent of ruin will soon be banished from our borders. While there is yet to be found here and there a rallying point for drunkards; here and there a merchant that still continues to scatter around him firebrands, arrows and death; the more respectable are beginning to no small extent, to withhold their patronage from those who will still consent to be the drunkard's tapsters. One church has made entire abstinence from ardent that the loss times to the planters; he truly believed that the most consent to be the drunkard's tapsters. One church has made entire abstinence from ardent that the light the interest of the planters; he truly believed that the light the planters; he truly believed that the light the interest of the planters; he truly believed that the light the interest of the planters; he truly believed that the light the planters and the proposed to from a data the most volent and retront to form and the trule to a missionary to Africa or Asia.

Colonel Lampkin, who spoke with much enthusiant, sam, stated, that his clerical friends whom he had accidently met in this city, had solicited him to address the meeting; he did so, knowing the responsibility he and his friends whom he had accidently met in this city, had solicited him to address the meeting; he did so, knowing the responsibility he and his friends whom he had accidently

withhold their patronage from those who will still consent to be the drunkard's tapsters. One church has made entire abstinence from ardent spirite a made entire abstinence from ardent spirite a made in the planters, and it is beyond that others will soon follow this laudable example.

Our charity funds have greatly increased dtring the year, both for foreign and home missions. The society for the mulual assistance and defence of our churches, has not a little enlarged its sphere of operation. Having by the blessing of God on its eforts erected a bulwark around our own little Zim, it begins to cast its eyes abroad, and to contemplate the widely extended field that is opening for missionary labors in our great western valley. Our contributions for this object this year, exceed those of the last, by many hundreds of dollars.

The anniversary of the Brookfield and vicinity Sabbath School Union was celebrated in connection with the other meetings, and addresses made calculated to deepen the interest in this most important branch of Christian enterprize.

The Conference was closed with the administration of the Lord's Supper; at which we doubt not many present felt that it was good to be there. Indeed did Christians sit together in heavenly place in Christ Jesus, while a sweet antepast was afforded of a more holy and perfect communion around a feature of the meeting in the summand of the bearing a beautiful proceed to the basiness of a pleasurable character—forming a bright spot in our country with story, and the influence we trust will be felt in a pleasurable character—forming a bright spot in our country with short, and the influence we trust will be felt in a pleasurable character—forming a bright spot in our country with short, and the influence we trust will be felt in a pleasurable character—forming a bright spot in our country with short, and the influence we trust will be felt in a pleasurable character—forming a bright spot in our country wis story, and the influence we trust will be felt in a pleasurable

pleasurable character—forming a bright spot in our country's history, and the influence we trust will be felt in a more kind and internal feeling among the citizens of the American Republic.

This subject has also been submitted to the son sideration of the ladies of our orthodox churches, to te considerable extent. It cannot fail to excite interest; and we trust it will receive the patronage it so Dr. Rice's visits to the North while laying the foundation of the Seminary in Prince Edward, have sad, and imploring aid to keep them alive. been incalculable, both in Virginia and in New England. The American Union must be one of principle, or it will not be worth preserving:-nor hearts, its influence over communities can never be trusted, either for permanence or efficiency.

The remarks of Col. Lumpkin respecting slavery deserve special attention. The time is rapidly coming on when the only difference of opinion on the question of emancipation will be, 'How can the thing be done in the best manner?' It has long been the only difference at the North, and is ult cut In the afternoon of Wednesday, the Report of the so to a very great extent at the South. The sooner In the afternoon of Wednesday, the Report of the Committee on the state of religion in the churches connected with this body, and in the churches in correspondence with it was read to a large audience, and the sacrament of the supper was administered. Rev. Dr. Nott of Franklin, and Rev. Dr. Rice of New York 45. can so much conduce to this mutual good under standing, as communion in works of Christian love.

ANNIVERSARIES IN PARIS.

(We translate from a Paris paper, Le Semear, the folwing notice of the Religious Anniversaries celebrated at Paris about the middle of April. We translate the whole article, partly that our readers may see in what nanner the intelligent and pious editors of that Journal think it necessary to bring forward such subjects in France. The paper is circulated gratuitously to a considerable extent, and is intended to attract attention to evangelical religion from those who know little of its cter and cluims.]

Many of our readers are ignorant, perhaps, ever of the existence of the Societies of which we are about to speak. It will be well therefore, to begin this article with a few words respecting their history.

They were all formed under the Restorati Some, the character of which is decidedly religious, originated contemporaneously with the revival of Christian faith among us; they are in a sense, at once the mothers and the daughters of this revival, which has been constantly extending itself under their active influence. These are, in the order of their formation:

The Protestant Bible Society of Paris, the object of which is, the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures among French Protestants;

abroad the truths and precepts of the Gospel by means of small publications suited to the capacities attractive form of parrative, and sometimes in the more grave style of direct inculcation. This asso does not hear the colors or confine itself to the field of any particular religious denon

for Evangelical Missions amon people not Christian, whose title sufficiently indi cates its object;

Instruction among the Protestants of France, which abors not only to extend the benefits of this instruc tion among the Protestant population of the kingdom but to adapt it to the religious wants of that population

Among the philanthropic societies of the capital we mention here only that of Christian Morals, which, formed under the double influence of the pie ty of some and the mere philantrhopy of others of its originators, aims to apply the principles of Christian morals to the various individual and social interests of man.

April annually, general meetings, at which the Com-April annually, general meetings, mittees that have the management of their concerns resent Reports of their labors before audiences more or less numerous according to the degree of life which each association cherishes and communicates and the degree of interest awakened by its labors. Speakers,-members of the Society or not, of-ten delegates from departmental or foreign societies .- address these me tings, giving utterance to the emotions a wakened by the proceedings, or suggesting some new views, or propositions of interest to the work,—thus relieving, often by the excite ment of intense interest, the monotony that would naturally result from the mere reading of a series of

The meetings for this year took place last week Never perhaps have they furnished more materials for reflection to those who know how to observe and compare; never could one see more clearly under what conditions it is that a society may live and flourish.

The Society of Christian Morals, whose annua neetings went off with so much eclat under the Restoration, because then all the generous ideas of modern philanthropy were represented there with the energy of a new passion, supported by men whose talents, either too young, or too much feared by those is power, and therefore confined to this narrow arena,-this society has been dving ever since the revolution of July, notwithstanding theefforts of its President, feebly aided by a few me Those who gave it life for a time, have found elsewhere a better sphere, other platforms, other hor ors, and other hopes. We regard the Society of hristian Morals as the representative of mere philanthropy,-whose lot it will always be to appear like this society, to-fay glorious, to-morrow abject ccording as the fickle impulses of the human heart may impel in this or that direction, the thoughts and

nergies of men. Nothing could be more cold than the last anniversa ry of this association; nothing more evidently labored and yet fruitless, than the attempts to give it life. In vain did it appeal to the claims of its earlier years on our gratitude; we are certainly far from forgetting the honorable services rendered by it to the cause of humanity. The prizes offered by it for Essays on Religious Liberty and on Capital Punishnents, with their results, it will always be delightful to remember: but it must work from day to day; it is not by recollections of what it has done, but by what it is now doing, that it must enlist our feelings if its march is to be onward.

An incident occurred very appropos to relieve the wearled attention of the meeting. Mr. Charles Lucas mentioned the organization of the interesting Society for promoting the well-being of you prisoners, of which our readers will remember to nave read the plan in our journal. The importance of this undertaking, which, well-directed, may lead to so many beautiful results, has been perceived by every body; and if we do not here enter more in detail on the subject, it is because we defer speaking of it as it deserves till it shall have decidedly en-

The Society of Christian Morals seems to have finished its work,-at least, till entering at last into the spirit of its title, it shall have done with parlor philanthropy, and inspired by the great truths of the Gospel shall devote itself to serious labors; for we must not deceive ourselves-morals are Christian only while connected with those truths; and it ought not to be necessary to repeat, at this late day, that the la Lozere in the chair. Forty or fifty clergymen, morality of an action depends on the principle of it some lay delegates from auxiliary societies, &c. and not on the action itself. May the proposals for a new Prize by the Society of Christian Morals, on the question of the separation of Church and State topics of remark in the Chairman's address, in the -proposals drawn up by a pen thoroughly Christian Report and in several of the speeches. This want

The meetings of the religious Societies afford us the causes of this state of things, the Report, which other topics of reflection. Some came before the was read by Mr. Lutteroth, mentions the fact that richly deserves. The beneficial results of the late public full of life, prosperous, and in advance of the origin of the Society was not purely religious their standing in preceding years; others declining, Even religious men had acted in it too much as a

profusely its useful little works, and receives every knowledge and obedience of saving truth. As a principle, or it will not be worth preserving;—nor will it be preserved. And as to political principle without religion, however it may rule in some few out anything in its treasury, it does not on that account intermit its activity, but commits whatever might be a source of disquiet to Him in whose service it labors, and the aid it needs always comes in of men for that office. Men ought first to give the

> expenses every year; every year sends out additional preachers of the gospel to the negans of South Action and every year its resources mount up to the height of the demands upon its treasury and encourage it to extend the sphere of its labors. The expressions of number of Bibles distributed in the two years, 9,600; sympathy which it receives from the Departments in Testaments, 17,714. Receipts 60,804 francs; exevery direction, are becoming constantly more lively penditures, 92,308. and general; its very trials,-the obstacles encountered by its missionaries in the prosecution of their plans in the midst of a barbarous and distrustful great revival of religion that had taken place in the people, increase this sympathy and thus gain for it department, which, under God, must be attributed dditional aid. At the same time it has the pleasure of seeing its work, altogether foreign in its object, produce the most happy results at its point of departure, by the attention to the gospel which it ex- and enlightened piety, made the most salutary in tes, and the examples of faith and devotedess of which it is the source. The journal which it pub- charity."-Rev. Charles Cook, in replying to a vol ishes, rich in these examples, is thus a true home mismonary, which now amply repays to the Society its Societies, suggested that the existence of the Ap cost; it gains friends to the cause, and turns an expense into a source of income.* By the side of these two associations, which are so

flourishing and whose power we may confidently This society is represented as all but dead, having predict, will increase as they grow older, we see two others that seem as if struck with a blight, one at its first budding, and the other after a few years of in silence the only important movements in which prosperous growth. These are the Protestant the society has been engaged for the last two years Bible Society and the Society for the encouragement of primary instruction among the Protestants of France. Why is it, that two institutions which one would think at first view ought to excite the zeal of the two millions of French Protestants and to find among them abundant support,-thus languish by neglect, and see the amount of their receipts de-creasing from year to year? Many causes doubtless two latter suggested and explained a plan for propo-tive latter suggested and explained a plan for propo-*The Journal des Missions emagaliques is published monthly. | sing a prize for the best essay on religious success.

The Religious Tract Society, which aims to send | co-operate to produce this sad result; but, with entering here into a particular ex abject, we will barely mention one, suggested the title merely of these societies; it is, that they are Protestant Societies. We will explain ourselves.

Protestant Societies. We will explain ourselves.

At this day, when philosophism and indifference have thrown their sad mantle over all belief, when the Protestantism of the Reformers has given by the control of the Reformers has given belief. way to the radical and altogether negative Pro tantism of complete incredulity, it is no longer into out into believers and unbelievers; the conflict is onger between the standard of Rome and that of Luther, but between piety and irreligion, som concealed, but more frequently open; it is no lange to Protestants or to Catholics that believers ought address themselves, but to all sinners not yet converted to Jesus Christ, the only name given among nen by which we must be saved. The age of d visions and subdivisions in the church has passed away, like that of national prejudices and her es; the whole human race presents itself as the object of our solicitude; the whole human race-than the field of action that opens before every discipli of Christ.

Under the Restoration, the privileges of a state religion laid Protestants perhaps under a sort of ne. cessity of shutting themselves up within the narron enclosure of their churches. Now this reason no longer exists, and it is to mistake the demands—wha do we say?-the privileges of our times, to remain thus pent up in a corner of the community; it only by raising their standard in the name of man, that the friends of religion will excite such interest as to enable them to carry forward a great and successful enterprize. Above all things the conviction must be thorough and pervading, that the object is to make neither Protestants nor Catholics but Christians, heart and soul.—We are thus able see the reason of the increasing prosperity of the Tract and Mission Societies, and of the the Protestant Bible Society, and the Society for the encouragement of primary instruction among Pro

After the above article was partly in type, we re ceived the Archives du Christianisme of April 27 containing a pretty full account of the anniversaries then just past. " Our Religious Societies," says the Journal, " never met in circumstances of deeper and more serious interest than this year. The severe chastisement from the hand of God [the choleral which prevented these meetings last year, made a strong and deep impression, as was observable in many of the reports and addresses. The number of pastors and delegates from the Departments was

Religious Tract Society.

The meeting was held on the evening of April 16, in a hall not long since devoted to St. Simonian Lectures, but of late used as a place of Evangelical Christian worship. The hall was full, and about 30 clergymen met around the table of the President, the learned and pious Stapfer, who, after singing and prayer, opened the meeting with an address.

The Report, which embraced the operations two years, was listened to with lively interest. The reports from every quarter were most gratifying All the auxiliaries were flourishing and active: the of Strasburg and Toulouse had distinguished them selves. Many distributers are employed, who ac company the tracts which they sell or give away with other appropriate efforts to bring those who receive them to know and obey the truth. Sixteen new tracts have been added to the Society's series, which now numbers 92-exclusive of two in German Nearly 1,000,000 copies have been sent from the D pository, including 36,000 copies of the Society Almenes for 1833. Whole number circulated sin the formation of the Society, between 2 and 3,000, 000. Important aid has been received from En land and America.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cambo Bonnet, (Pastor of a French Church in London, wi gave an account of Tract operations there,) Duvi vier, Rostan (late of New York, who entered some length into the mode of proceeding in such matters in that city,) and F. Monod, who announ that a friend of the Society had authorized the of of a premium of 200 francs to the author of the be tract on the laborer's Monday-the object being check a common double violation of the haw of Go among that class of persons, many of whom wer all day on Sunday, and on Monday give themselv up to the most ruinous excesses.

Protestant Bible Society. The meeting was held April 12-Baron Pelet

were on the platform. The inefficiency of the So ciety, commented on by the Semeur, was among the auxiliaries no less than in the Parent Society. All The Religious Tract Society prints and scatters and not simply as a means of bringing men to the remedy, it is suggested that the reading of the B due time; never has its confidence been disappointed.

The Society of Evangelical Missions increases its ures adopted by the Society during the two years.

The meeting was addressed by several gentle Mr. Arnaud, Pastor of Crest (Drome,) mentioned in part to two visits made by Mr. Wilks for the put pose of promoting the circulation of the Bible His addresses, his benevolence, his gentle, liberal pression, and gave new religious life to the labors of of thanks for the assistance received from foreign ty, prevented many from giving it their support.

Society of Christian Morals. none of the life and 'spirit of religion to sustain it The Archives complains that the Report passes over -the prize offered for the best refutation of St. St monism, and its anti-slavery efforts—and makes a great deal of a ball got up for the benefit of certain orphans, and of various trifles that would hardly de servé a passing word in private correspondances. Charles Lucas, Stapfer, and Rostan, ed attention to matters of more importance. The

eting was on the 19thtained at a distar of the French n fairs of the societ 52,281 francs, being

York, last week, by

on Society. Mr. Gu tory, &c; after which following resolution the following resolution: the following resolution: the following resolution: the Colonization Society is ic and Christian principles cies, and glorious in its at ward the whole African Observer gives an ou , said he would confine t—the motives of the for r himself, he had never subject since he had be o examine the papers of ills; and he thought that a character of that devot foreign missions, and loring the valley of t years of the most ardu her projects for advicer, he had at last as upon Africa, and up as the great means of both bemispheres—he t bo recollected this fact " It was matter of , to injure an enterprise reasts of holy men, and by their prayers and w was followed by S. L. speaking some colored by repeated attempts. Washington Davis, nization does no goo t in 1820 the river Mes ctories. The colony hi himself been engaged

> you see to the race?" (Applau from the blacks.) close of the meeting nting to \$1,158. UNIVERSITY OF numerous evidences ral aid given within a few and professional semins what is unspeakably bette arly \$200,000 have be and Dartmonth. We a rard movement; and are

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ty, which the Anti-Col the blacks. Before taking d to his colored brethr

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heir Library and Apparate hip, &c. ngton, held in the Court He Villiam A. Griswold in the appointed to commence We understand that the su ubtless prosecute it to a rom the proceedings of th arrangements are conte

es. The Secretary

on this measure was fully and stated to the Corporat his attention had been a particular description—the iar to the office of Preside ursuits to a disagreeable time expressed a wish he University, to be free he University, to be freed aight occupy his time who ins which more suited his tent of the concerns of the sub-warm and interest when the additional professor.—

to be entered upon as we em to do so, he wished the obtained for the above a pleased to invite some of y and let him take the charmant of the president as the fut to of intellectual and mora d the President as the fut possession of the necessar possession of the necessar and their having found a be could resign the Presid daties of his professarsh to the institution."

who are acquainted with to the value of Mr. Marsh tion. His learning and so e ever young minds, romise, are well known that office, can hardly be may exert to nearly or thip; while be will be passed among all our schola g of our literature and of indistracted energies friends; and all who will see in this move te in the success and inc

STRANGE. - Some edit regarding as honest men been published, to talk ety introduced the spiri tinuing it as part of

a sort of ne

ity of the ciety for the mong Prot-

of April 27, ," says the year, made

erations of rest. Th gratifying. ctive; those ed, who se e away with Sixteen new in Germs rom the D 2 and 3,000. s. Cambon

there.) Duvi o entered a ing in such ed the offe r of the best law of Go whom work

y clergymen, ncy of the Soras among the This want Society. Among Report, which one the fact that rely religious. too much as a ging men to the ng truth. As a ing of the Ditfelt acquaint on the selection first to give their the two years

> wo years, 9,600; place in the ilks for the purof the Bible salutary im to the labors of eplying to a vote from foreign of the Ap ir support.

and a Bible to

iage.

nefit of certain ould hardly de-The plan for propo-

Society of Evangelical Missions.

eting was on the 19th-Professor St Admiral Count Ver-Huell, the Presi detained at a distance from the capital The Report gave a rapid sketch of in which other similar societies are engaarious parts of the world, with a more par-ecount of the French mission in South Afriaffairs of the society, both at home and ge represented as in the most encouragin seight missionaries in Africa, and four stu ion School at Paris. Receipts for 52.281 francs, being an increase of 2.602 m; expenses 59,786 francs. The Report of ittee was read by Mr. V. Monor dies Commune was to be selected by six or seven gentle-geting was addressed by six or seven gentle-ft was a delightful and instructive meeting, mint of God was there, the life that Jesus gives

are from the Semeur of May 1st, that a membe ced at its disposal 500 francs, for the best memo whether it is the duty of every man to endeave innself fixed principles in religion and always and actions conform to them? The discussion

COLONIZATION MEETING

interesting meeting was held at the Masonic New York, last week, by the friends of the ion Society. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the ddressed the meeting at length on its prin-

the following resolution:

abed. That in the opinion of this meeting, the

iran Colonization Society is founded upon just,

the and Christian principles; is benevolent in its

gries, and glorious in its aspect and promise of

toward the whole African race.

Observer gives an outline of Dr. Spring's re from which we copy the following:

, from which we copy the following:

S. said he would confine his remarks to a sinint—the motives of the founders of this Socieyor himself, he had never had but one feeling
e subject since he had been called in provito examine the papers of the lamented Samufulls; and he thought that no man acquainted
he character of that devoted servant of Christ,
he knew that after laying the foundation of
san foreign missions, and the Cornwall school,
exploring the valley of the Mississippi, and
ling years of the most arduous and self-denying
in other projects for advancing the kingdom
Master, he had at last concentrated all his
his nuon Africa, and upon the Colonization aster, he had at last concentrated all his upon Africa, and upon the Colonization is the great means of blessing the African both hemispheres—he thought that no Chriscost reproach upon the motives of the founcias Society. And yet it had been said that of Colonization "originated in the bottome" It was matter of grief that such languald be used and sent forth into the companion of the companion ould be used and sent forth into the com-to injure an enterprise which had its origin easts of holy men, and was nurtured in its by their prayers and watered by their tears. was followed by S. L. Knapp, Esq. While aking some colored men interrupted the by repeated attempts to speak and by his-Washington Davis, a citizen of Liberia, the meeting. In reply to the assertion zation does no good, he mentioned the n 1820 the river Mesurado was lined with ies. The colony had broken them up. nimself been engaged in two expeditions slavers, in which 200 captives were set o are now valuable, industrious, and in ma-aces, pious citizens of the colony. This was also hissed by the colored men-an of that love of freedom and those feelings of which the Anti-Colonizationists excite blacks. Before taking his seat, Mr. Da-

from the blacks.) close of the meeting a collection was taken UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

his colored brethren and exclaimed:

I vindicate the Colonization Society, I

ced as a spy and a traitor to the race. ou see in me that looks like a spy or a

he race?" (Applause from the audience,

numerous evidences of general prosperity, the and professional seminaries is among the most It shows that other appearances are not deluhat is unspeakably better, that men are willing, able extent, to use their money for worthy pur-Nearly \$200,000 have been raised by private subor three of our New England Colleges-Yale, and Dartmouth. We are glad to see that the the University of Vermont have caught the spirit ward movement; and are making an effort to sup-

raise a sum not less than \$25,000, to aid in enir Library and Apparatus, the support of a new ton, held in the Court House on the 7th instant,

appointed to commence the subscription in that anderstand that the subscription has received oubtless prosecute it to an honorable result. hat most gratifies us in this movement, is, that, as om the proceedings of the meeting just mentionlarsh to devote himself more exclusively to his

dies. The Secretary of the Corporation stated

sure was fully determined upon, Prestated to the Corporation that it was well attention had been chiefly directed to su-cular description—that he had found the du-o the office of President to interfere with his ts to a disagreeable extent, and that he had e expressed a wish to his friends and coad-University, to be freed from these cares, so at occupy his time wholly in those stadies and which more suited his taste than the general tof the concerns of the institution, but hitherof the concerns of the institution, but hither-been no time when the board were able to additional professor.—Since such measu res official professor.—Since such measures e entered upon as would, he was confident, do so, he wished that as soon as means med for the above named purposes, they led to invite some other person to take the let him take the chair of the new profes-request the Corporation had granted, and d let him take the chair of the new protos a request the Corporation had granted, and a of such a change, they had instituted a project of such a change, they had instituted a project of the president as the future incumbent, when season of the necessary means by the Corporation of the necessary means by the Corporation of the necessary means to see reseasion of the necessary means by the Cor-d their having found a saitable person to suc-e could resign the Presidency and confine him-duties of his professaryhip without any incon-the institution?

the are acquainted with the institution are not to the value of Mr. Marsh's services in his preon. His learning and scholar-like spirit, and ce over young minds, especially those of dis-promise, are well known; and, invalvuable as successor, whoever he may be. But these ship; while he will be able to devote himexclusively to studies for which his qualification ed among all our scholars, and which, for the of our literature and of our country, argently undistracted energies of such a mind. Mr. friends; and all who are able to appreciate will see in this movement an additional reaso nee in the success and increasing prosperity of

STRANGE,-Some editors whom we canregarding as honest men, continue, after all seen published, to talk as if the Colonizamy introduced the spirit-trade into Africa,

en the public in this matter, that, by express vote of the Managers, the introduction of ardent spirits into the Colony by the Society or its agents is forbid

sed. The Rev. Mr. Badger of Andover, sub to the Essex County Temperance Society at its late meeting, a resolution recommending such a convo-cation to be held at Worcester next autumn, to consist of delegates from the Societies; which was

DEBATE ON THE PLEDOE. - The debate in the Man sachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, on the expediency of adopting the pledge of entire abstinence as part of their new constitution is still kept up, and with increasing interest. The fourth meeting was held on Thursday evening last, when after an animated debate an adjournment to last evening was carried. William P. Mason, Esq. and Rev. Messrs. Pierpont, Gannett, and Parkman, although decided entire abstinence men, oppose the pledge. Mr. Mason is resolved never to subscribe , and Mr. Pierpont will "be off," if the Society should adopt it. Dr. Warren. Prof. H. Ware, Jr. Hon, W. Sullivan, John Tappan, Esq., and others, are on the other side.
On Thursday evening, the debate being open to

gentlemen not members, L. M. Sargent, Esq. made a speech, full of keen home thrusts and eloquent ap-peals, in favor of the pledge and in reply to objections. It was a strange attitude, he said, that the Society was in-debating in this land of steady labits, this home of the Pilgrims, principles that had been discussed and settled 4,500 times in our own country, and that had been already acknowledged by the friends of reform in Britain, in Switzerland in Prussia, in Sweden, in the Sandwich Islands, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indics-by the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the learned, Kings and peasants, nobles, beggars, and savages in every climate and every quarter of the world;and all for fear of a pledge. Suppose gentlemen were to apply the principle of their objection to taking an oath of office, giving a note of hand, and plighting their faith to the chosen one of their heart?

AMERICAN QUARTERLY OBSERVER .-- The first number of this work will be published on the first of July. The contents are: Article I. Political Duties of Christians as exhibited in the Bible. II. Fiction as a vehicle for truth. III. The Past and the Present. IV. Influence of the use of ardent spirits and wine upon Literature. V. Duty of preaching to the conscience rather than to the sensibility. VI. Introduction of Slavery into the Constitution of the United States. VII. Present attitude of Mohamedanism in respect to the propaga-tion of Christianity. VIII. Ivimey's Life of Milton. IX. Heber's Life of Jeremy Taylor. X. Sargent's Life of Thompson. XI. Notices of New Publications, Literary Intelligence, Public Affairs, &c.

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.—We are request ed to mention that the Rev. Dr. Jenks has resigned the offices of Librarian of the Mass. Historical Society, Secretary of the Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, and Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, that he may devote himself more exclusively to the preparation of the Comprehensive Commentary.

We understand, by the way, that this work is advancing as fast as the nature and magnitude of the undertaking will allow. It is to be hoped that sufficient time will be taken to execute it in the best manner. We have seen some of the pages, which are printed very handsomely indeed; and a specimen of the engravings, executed in the finest style, was shown us the other day.

THE CHRISTIAN LIBRARY .- We have received Parts II. and III. of the first volume of the "Christian Library," now in course of publication by Key and Biddle, Philadelphia. They contain Smedley's History of the Reformed Religion in France and Taylor's Life of Cowper. The 1st Part contained, we believe, Gregory's Life of Robert Hall. From this beginning, as well as from the warm approbation expressed by many distinguished gentlemen who know more of the plan and of the editors, we

The design, says the Prospectus, is, to Judicial I. The most valuable Religious and Literary works which appear from the English press. In selecting from the former class, sectarianism will be studiously avoided; from the latter, such only will be chosen as Chistians may with propriety circulate.

2. Translations of valuable works from the Continen-

tal press: and occasionally original production can writers.

3. Standard works which may be out of print; and

elections from such as are accessible to but few.

4. Brief reviews of such books as do not fall within the

pian of this work; so that the reader may be enabled to become speedily acquainted with most of the publications of the day, and to form in some measure, an estimate of their value.

The publishers have made arrangements to receive from Europe copies of all popular works suitable for this publication, as soon as they are issued from the press, and will be enabled on the above plan, to farnish, by course of mail, the most distant subscribers with their copies before the same book could be procured even in our cities, through the usual method of publication.

The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY is published semi-monthly, on fine paper, with a fair type, for five dollars a year. Each number will contain forty-eight extra imperial or double medium octavo pages, in double column. The work will thus form two volumes of 576 pages each, an amount of matter equal to 30 volumes 12mo. of 264 pages each.

EVENING READINGS IN HISTORY.—The Messrs. Merriam of Springfield have published a little volume of Evening Readings in History, which we are happy to recommend to the attention of parents and teachers. It comprises portions of the history of Assyrin, Egypt, Tyre, Syria, Persia, &c. The lessons during the day, and his physician found it necessary are prepared in such a way that they must be very deny access to all visitors. interesting to a family of intelligent children, while for each evening for four weeks. The author intimates an intention of continuing them. The popularity of this specimen will, we cannot doubt, encourage it. The style is neat and perspicuous, and has none of that affected condescension which sometimes outrages the true principles of education as well as of taste, in works for the young. Perhaps, however, a little more attention to the Sazon part of our language might improve it for such books.

BIBLE CLASS QUESTIONS. -The Bible Class Quespromise, are well known; and, invalvuable as tions by Mr. Perkins of Amherst, just published by that office, can hardly be expected in the same

J. S. & C. Adams of that town, are designed for minds pretty well matured, not only by age, but by habits of study and reflection. They require a good deal of labor on the part of the teacher as well as the pupil. They are introductory to the study of the Bible, and relate to its writers, history divisions, translations, genuineness and authenticity, credibility, and inspiration. They have evidently been prepared with great labor and care, and relate to subpared with great labor and care, and relate to sub-jects of inquiry on which no young Christian with ordinary facilities for study, ought long to remain ignorant.—The author proposes a Second Part, to contain Questions introductory to the several books.

GOODSICH ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—Cooke & Co. Hartford, have 'done the state some service' by publishing in a very neat little volume three Lectures, originally delivered before the Goodrich Association in that city. The first is by the Rev. Dr. Hawes,

it ought to be known to all who profess to enlight- | on the Literary History of the Bible; the second on the principle of association, as giving dignity to the Christian character, by the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet; and the third, on the Temporal Benefits of the Sal buth, by the Rev. Horace Hooker.

> LESSONS IN MINERALOGY AND GROLOGY .- The second volume of the Lessons in Mineralogy and Geology, by Jane Kilby Welsh, is now published. This volume is devoted to Geology. Clapp and Hull, publishers.

Remarks on African Colonization and the Aboli tion of Starcry. The pauphlet under this title published by Richards & Tracy, of Windsor, which we noticed some weeks ago, is for sale at Pairce and Parker's. An examination of it will be a good preparation for the Fourth of July. Among the reasons assigned by the author for not co-operating with the Anti-Slavery [Anti-Colonization] Society, one is, that it "does not give an account of its funds, or the manner of expending them." This objection has been before the public for some time, and has been repeated in the newspapers; but still we have no explanation. We have been told, in the Agent's Letters, of contributions taken up in various towns; but nei-ther the amount of each, nor the aggregate of the Society's receipts, nor any thing professing to be a full account of its expenditures, has even been submitted to the public Were the contributions too small to be mentioned? the funds been appropriated to purposes which the mana-gers wish to keep secret? Or what is the reason of this dearture from the universal practice of our benevolent so

NEW PERIODICAL .- The American Tract Society new Fratonical.—The American Tract Security propose to commence, on the first of July, the publication of the Monthly Distributer; or specimens of New Tracts. The plan and terms are thus stated:

1. It is intended to contain, each month, one or more of the new Tracts issued by the American Tract Socie

ty.

2. It will enable those who desire it to obtain the new Tracts sooner than by the ordinary course.

3. It is hoped that by making the Tracts extensively known, it will greatly increuse the call for them at the

Bhown, it was greatly because the postage on a Periodical being comparatively small, it will enable the benevolent at once to give wide circulation to every Truet that is peculiarly seasonable, or to order such as seem appropriate, to be seat to

istant friends and acquaintances.

5. Terms.—Fifty cents in advance for twelve monthly numbers; and at the same rate for distributing a quantity

CONVICTION AND CONVERSION ILLUSTRATED B EXAMPLES.—The following paragraph is the result of a happy and seasonable thought. We should be very much obliged to correspondents for articles of the kind, to be published in our columns;—which we suppose we may say without interfering at all with the plan of the Society: say without interfering at all with the plan of the Society:
The Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society wish to prepare a volume, or a series of small volumes, illustrating by examples the work of the Holy Spirit in the conviction and conversion of sinners. For this purpose they respectfully request Clergymen and others to communicate well written and well authenticated reports of cases within their personal knowledge. It is not so much desired that the reports, or narratives, be of an extraordinary character, as that they be clear, concise and discriminating, and thus afford plain instruction van a subject unspeakably important. The names of individuals whose cases are reported, especially if they are still living, it will doubtless be inexpedient to publish; but in every case it will be indispensable that the Committee have full testimony that the statements given are strictly authentic.

The Ladies' Gazette-published twice a week by Griffin & Co. at \$3 a year—has improved vastly since the first number. The 2d page of No. 3 deserves particular at-

VOUTE'S COMPANION.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published weekly at the office of the Boston Recorder.

Price One Dollar a year—six copies for five dollars.

Contents of No. 6.—The Library. The Lottery Prize.

—Narrative. The Escape.—Religion. A Mother's

Prayer, the Truct, and Pocket Bible.—The Nursery. I'd

be a Butterfly.—Morality. Discipline, by the author of
the white kitten with a black nose.—Obituary. Julia A.

Parsons.—Benevolence. The Little Children of the Feunale Benevolent Society in Hartford, Ct.—Miscellany.

The Bird's Nest. Sabbath School Ancedotes. A Proof
of Penitence. Earthly Vicissitudes.—Poetry. "Is it
well with the child? And she answered it is well."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The President of the United States arrived in this city on Friday, and was received, as he has been during his whole journey, with those honors which custom regards as due to one in his exalted station. During Friday and Saturday he kept a large part of the people of Boston and The price, considering the great amount of matter promised and the very respectable style of publication, is astonishingly low.

The design, says the Prospectus, is, to publish,

The design, says the Prospectus, and Literary works

Care and Major Denaldson, his private bary and Cass, and Major Denaldson, his private Secretary. We need not speak of the throngs of citizens who occupied every point from which the procession could be seen, or of the huzzas with which the President was all along greeted as he passed. On Saturday morning he visited Fanueil Hall, and was afterwards welcomed by was all along greeted as he passed. On Saturday morning he visited Fanueil Hall, and was afterwards welcomed by the Governor at the State House, where many of our citizens had an opportunity to pay him their respects. In the afternoon he reviewed the Boston Brigade on the Common of the daths. We will be common at 10 cycleck a Morning that the common of the daths. Most of the parance at 10 cycleck a Morning that the common of the daths.

On Sabbath morning the President was too nawell to attend public worship. In the afternoon he accompanied the Lieutenant Governor to the Old South. Some of the newspapers say that ill-health prevented his receiving visits from the ludies between 12 and 1, o'clock on the Sabbath, and attending a party in the evening; but as he has during his whole journey shown a regard to the saredness of that day very gratifying to the Christian com munity, we would rather believe that he never intended

The President had made arrangements for visiting the Navy Yard at Charlestown, at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, to witness the admission of 'Old Ironsides' into the Dry Dock, but was confined to his lodgings by indisposition. The plans for Monday, after leaving the Navy Yard, were an excursion among the islands in the harbor,

It is said to be the President's intention, after leaving their religious spirit is excellent. There is a lesson Boston, to visit Lynn, Marblehead, Salem, Andover, Lowell, &c.; and to pass through Concord, N. 11., on his way to Portland.

It is in contemplation to publish a biographical sketch of Rev. Joseph Emerson, late of Wethersfield, Conn. as soon as the requisite materials can be collected and arranged For this purpose, such of his friends as possess letters fro his pen adapted for insertion in whole or in part in such a work, or containing interesting facts, are respectfully requested to transmit them to Mrs. E. of Wethersfield, to Crocker & Brewster of Boston, or to the subscriber at Andover, Mass. The letters will be preserved and returned if desired. RALPH EMERSON.

CEYLON Mission .- We understand that one mission ary will be ordained, and six receive their instructions, the Park-street church, on Sabbath evening next, at 7 o'clock. Five of these missionaries are ministers, and the other a physician. They are all with their wives expected to sail from this port early next week, to join the Ceylon Mission.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed, over the first Church and Society in Canterbury, Ct.
on the 20th inst. Rev. Orns C. Whitron. Introductory Frayer
by Rev. Mr. Whitmore of Killingty; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cag.
well of Boston; Installing persyer by Rev. Mr. King of West
minster; Charge by Rev. Mr. Bow of Thempson; Right hand o
Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Tillatene of Erobalyn; Concluding
Frayer by Rev. Mr. Whitton of Antrin, N. H.
Comm.

American Education Society. The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Direc American Education Society, will be held at the Roo Society in Boaton on Wednesday the 10th day of Jul 16 o'clock, A. M. An Examining Committee of the 1

Foreign.

LIBERIA. We have received the Liberia Herald to April 10, fro which we gather the following:

sing in this part of our town, we perceive three other wave-houses, bebuging to Messra. Nelson, Cheesman, and McGill, ready to receive their roofs. The great rise of property in this part of the town would astenish many across the Atlantic, who petcend to believe that land can be purchased for a mere trift in this colony.

High Ichool.—We were surprised, and, at the same time gratified, to perceive in one of the late numbers of the African Repository, just come to hand, that Mr. Henry Sheldon of New York, has placed at the disposal of the Board of Langers of the Parent Society the sum of two thousand dilars, towards forming a fund for the support of a High School in our Colony. This is a subject upon which we lad reflected much, and years ugo, held conversations will friends in Boston, upon the feasibility of the plan. All houbt is now at an end. Mr. Sheldon's donation is a nelle foundation upon which to build, and long may he lie to witness "the Sheldon High School of Liberia," a full operation. Our colored brethren in America must be up and doing—their wealthy men must give more, if they wish not to see the Sheldon High School in operation, before even they can fix, with certainty, upon a site for thir contemplated College.

Recaptured Africans.—We are pleased to learn that means have lately been placed in the hands of the Colonial Agent, by the Society of female philanthropists in Philadelphin, wheat present support twe female schools in the colony, to establish a free school at New Georgin, for recaptured Africans of the Congo, Ebo and Persa tribes; and that Mr. James R. Clark, lately from Charleston, S. C. has received the appointment of teacher for said school.

As soon as Mr. Clark has passed through his seasoning, the school will go into operation, and it is hoped from the earnest desired which those to be benefited, have expressed for a school and teacher, that they will improve the opportunity, and gadden the kind hearts of their patrons, with the pleasing effection, that their generosity has not been

The cholera is prevailing to a most afflicting extent in some parts of the Valley of the Mississippi. In Louisia na

we believe cases occurred, though not in great num-bers, during the whole winter. Since the opening of spring it has been much more fatal there, and has made its way up the rivers to Nashville, Lexington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Wheeling, &c. It may be expected soon to revisit the Atlantic cities, and the scenes of last year may again be witnessed. Let us be prepared—especially in spirit.

Atlantic cities, and the scenes of last year may again be witnessed. Let us be prepared—especially in spirit.

The following are the latest accounts:

Kentucky.—The Maysville Eagle, of the 12th instant, represents that city as exhibiting a scene that finds a parallel no where in the annals of her previous history; nine tenths of the population had left the city, and of those who still lingered within the vicinity, anxiety and dejection were depicted in every countenance, and each one looked as though the next hour was that allotted for his destruction. The papers of the succeeding day, nowever, state that the attacks of the disease had become suddenly mild, and the restoration of health was speedily anticipated. A number of cases have occurred in Washington County, several of which were fatal. In Mason county, also the disease has been general, and prevailed in many of the highest and heretofore most healthy parts of it. In Flemingsburg the cholera appeared on the 8th, and has raged with great fatality. Dr. E. Dorsoy, an eminent physician of that place, died on the morning of the 10th, and all the physicians of the place were, from excessive fatigue or indisposition, incapable of attending the sick, many of whom were suffering for want of medical attention. A postacript on the envelope of a letter, written by the postmaster at Georgetown, dated June 10, anys:—"t twenty cases of cholera in the last 24 hours, and three or four doaths in this place."

At Lexington, the number of deaths on the 8th, was about 30, on the 9th something less, and en the 10th the disease was supposed to have been more fatal than at any previous time. Among the deaths reported on the 11th, we perceive the names of Thomas T. Skillman, editor of the Luminary. Letters of the evening of the 12th, state that the cases were fewer, and express a hope that the disease was somewhat mitigated in its character. Up to that time the whole number of cases was believed to have

that the cases were fewer, and express a hope that the disease was somewhat mitigated in its character. Up to that time the whole number of cases was believed to have been 400—one letter supposes the deaths to amount to 200. In Louisville within three or four deaths by cholera, and five or six in the country within a few miles. Several deaths have also occurred in the neighborhoods of Bardstows, Shelbyville and Simpsonville.

Ohio.—At Bridgedort, upwards of 20 persons, out of a population of 200 persons, died of cholera between Saturday, the first day of the attack, and the Monday morning succeeding. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 14th instant states that the number of interments for the preceding week was 46, of which 24 were of cholera.

Missouri.—A letter from Palmyra, dated the 4th inst.

or ten deaths. Most of the persons at 10 o'clock, A. M. were going about the streets not even complaining. Through last night and this morning, there were numerous deaths, the number not known—and a great many new cuses. It has proved fatal in a large majority of the per-

sons taken."

At the same date, there had been eight cases and seven
deaths in the neighborhood of the small village of New
London, about 18 miles from Palmyra.

London, about 18 miles from Palmyra.

Illinois.—A St. Louis paper of the 4th inst. says: The cholers has made its appearance at Galena, and Dubaque's Mines. At the latter place it was very fatal, as most of the miners were living in tents, and without the necessary means of curing the disease.

Mississippi.—The New Orleans Courier of the 1st inst. says: "The cholera appears to be increasing in Vicksburg, Miss. The Mash Officer of that towards.

The Cholera, (says the N. O. Argus of the 6th inst.) has broke out in Port Gibson; the number of deaths are ten out of 15. The Natchez Conrier of the 31st ult. says-" We are

informed by a latter from Jackson, the sent of government of this State, that the Cholera has made its appearance

Alabama.—Several cases occurred on board the steam boat San, on he passage from Mobile to Montgomery—one person died on board previous to her arrival, another, an Indian, shoriy after; a third, between Wetampkea and Montgomery; and a negro slave, in the town, it is stated, after visiting the boat.

A stage passenger who arrived at Milledgville from Montgomery, (Ilabama,) on the 5th inst. stated that 4 or 5 cases of spassedio, cholera had occurred at the latter place previous in his departure from it, and that one case of the same disease terminated fatally on board a river boat a short disance below Columbus, (Gee.)

The Mobile Register of the 8th states that there were some deaths by cholers in that city during the past week. The disease wis confined almost exclusively to the color-ed population. The cases were, however, few in number and the disease was not considered epidemic.

ed population. The cases were, however, few in number and the disease was not considered epidemie.

Louisiana.—The steamer Laneaster arrived on the 31st ult. with 33 parsengers, principally from the Femula Acadanys at Controll. Two of the principal Teschera had died. At the Departure of the L. it was thought that Mad. Panel and Mnd. Philippine could survive but a short time, and it was deemed a daty to close the Academy for a few days, until the health of the place should be restored.

The Franklis (La.) Republican states on the information of passengers from New Orleans, that the rayees of the pestilence, from one end of the coast to the other, are most alarming. One planter, it is stated, lost, in the course of 48 hours, 45 valuable negroes. Another, after 150 of his slaves, had parished, was compelled to abandon his home, the ranger part of the negroes who were not sick, flying to the owners, leaving the bodies of these who had expired "food for the dogs and huzzards."

It becomes out duty, (says the New York Journal of It becomes out duty, (says the New York Journal of

New Orleans, Jane 6.

"During May, the reports were such that the beautrymen believed they approached our city at the peril of their lives; and jast as the reports were subsiding and confidence in a measure being restored, we were visited with the reality, and in its most unquestionable shape. Very few recovered from an attack. Yesterday, Hagan & Co. lost two of their clerks. After the death of one, the other went out to engage a ceffin. On his return was taken,—died,—and both wore buried together the same day. The disease appears to take hold of a better class of the community than last season. Judge Lewis died yesterday, and report say the interments were 60 in the Catholic centerty yesterday."

A jetter dated the 7th iest sevent to Device the contents.

A letter dated the 7th inst. says:-" Busine A letter dated the 7th inst. says:—"Business is entirely at a stand. We see the hearse going every hour of the day, and half the time not a living soul following it.—The Cholera is as bad as it was last Fall, and much more malignant and fatal. I understand that there have been on EUNDERD AND EIGHTY interments within the last 24 hours, in the different burying grounds."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th says:
"There is no doubt that the cholera now prevails epidemically in the city, and that the deaths from this and other causes have been from 40 to 50 per day since Sunday last—report says more."

The same paper of the 8th:

The same paper of the 8th: The interments yesterday, as The interments yesterday, as nearly as we could ascentain, were at the Protestant grave yard, 22; at the Catholic, 59; in all 81. Our population at present is reckont at from 40 to 45,000. Emigrants and slaves have suffer

at from 40 to 45,000. Emigrants and slaves have suffered most.

In the Mider of a Tornado.—The following account of a tornado in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa. is given by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette.

We had arrived within about two miles of the city; when we saw in the west symptoms of a corning storm. They were trifling, and we felt confident we could reach the city before the rain began. In this expectation we were disappointed; and before we had proceeded three hondred yards, thick black clouds suiddenly enveloped as, rendering the atmosphere very dark. In an instant a large tree on our right tumbled down with a tremendous crash, sending the limbs and fragments in every direction. It commenced hailing and blowing awfully. We saw ourselves in a tornado, and hastily jumped out of the gig. While endeavoring to keep up our horse, who was nearly thrown down by the wind, I lost my hat. I ran after it, but was blown violently against the fence on the opposite side of the road. Recovering myself, I again ran, but never shall I forget the senantion which passed through me. Tree after tree went down with a predigious crash, literally filling the air with splinters and fragments—the wind rushed and roared with a herrid noise—the air was black with dust and the pelting of the hail, and the force of the wind rendered it impossible for me to keep my feet. On reaching my hat, I stambled upon an elderly hady, who with three children, one at the breast, had alighted from a wangon, the horses attached to which in their fright had become unmanageable. A gentleman attached to our party seized one of the children, I another, and with the mother between us, we endeavored to make our way to a neighboring barn.—This we reached, but we had no sooner contred the door, than a large part of the roof was blown entirely off, leaving us exposed to the most imminent danger.

entirely oil, rearing us exposed on and after immease labor, we made our way to an adjoining house, where we were gratified in depositing the children in safety. The lady was in great distress for her infant, it being her firm belief, while exposed to the storm, that it had perished in her arms. When she found all safe, she sank down in a state of utter

When she found all sale, she sank down in a state of utter exhaustion.

The storm was not yet over, though its fury was mainly spent. While in this place of safety, we witnessed more of its devastating effects. A new house within a hundred yards of our retreat, was blown down, an entire orchard was prostrated, and trees, fences and out buildings, rosed to the ground, as if by magic. The scene was most dreadful.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The National Intelligencer says: "It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that applications for passage to the African Colony, con inue to flow in to the Board of Managers, both from free persons of color, and on behalf of slaves, quite as first as the Board can find means to comply with them. The following applications for passage to the colony are now before the Board, a large portion of them for slaves, whom their owners propose to liberate, if the Society will incur the expense of conveying them to Liberia, viz.

From Georgia—Liberty county 15, Savannah S2; Virginia, 40; Tennessee —Blountsville, 19; Connectient—Litchfield, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Ohio—Elkton, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Washington City, 5."

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.—We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, 15 days from New Orleans, bound for AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The National Intelligen

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.—We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, 15 days from New Orleans, board for Liberis, with nearly one hundred and fifty emigrants on board, has been compelled to put into Key West in distress. She loot her mate and two blacks when she had been only two days out, and the ship carpenter on board reported that thirty or forty of the emigrants died of the cholera, whilst the brig was anchored off the town. They are said to have been as fine a set of emigrants as ever left this country. One hundred of these were from Kentacky—of whom 96 were slaves and had been manumitted upon condition of their deportation to Monrovia. Forty were from Kentacky, was a female brought up by Mrs. Wickliffe, who possessed a superior education, a gifted mind, and who was intended for a teacher in Liberia. The Ajax left Key West on the 16th ult. for her place of destination. Since that time, there had been from 10 to 13 cases in Since that time, there had been from 10 to 15 cases in the town, nine of which had proved fittl, out of a popula-tion of two hundred. No case had occarred between the 27th ult. and the 1st inst. and it was believed at the latter date that the disease had left the Key.

[Commercial Ad.

THE SABBATH .- In the year 1799, an act was pos-THE SABBATH.—In the year 1799, an act was passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, to secure the observance of the Sabbath day. It prohibited all unnecessury labor, recreation and travelling, and rudeness at places of public worship, enjoined upon innkeepers not to entertain the inhabitants of their own towns on that day; and gave authority to tythinguene forcibly to detain any persons whom they might believe to be travelling without necessity. In 1814, an additional act was passed to prevent Justices of the Peace from granting licenses to droves of tenuters, note any gircumstances, to pursue their vers or teamsters, under any circumstances, to pursue their journey upon the Sabath. A bill has been introduced into the Senate for the purpose of repealing these laws, which was passed to a third rending without opposition.

[Daily Advertiser.]

ESSEX COUNTY.—The number of temperance societies in the county has been increased within a year from 30 to 72. Number of members from less than 10,000 to upwards of 18,000. Number of venders of ardent spirit have decreased one third. Effective agents and advocates have made great efforts, and met with great success in premoting the good work. To Mr. Frost, in a most especial manner, is due the warmest tribute of applause for his indefatigable exertions, which have been signally prospered.

[Newburyport Heruld.]

Miscellaneous Items.

Appaintments by the Governor and Council.—Sto-phen W. Marston, of Newburyport, Justice of the Police Court for the town of Newburyport. William Woart, of Newburyport, a Special Justice of said Court.

The Trustees of Dickinson College, Penn., assembled in Carlisle last week, to reorganize that institution, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when the Rev. Mr. Durbin was appointed President. Judge Reed of the Judicial District including Cumberland county, was appointed Professor at Law. The other professorahip, are not yet filled.

not yet filled.

The following named gentlemen are the officers of the Newburyport Colonization Society, for the ensuing year; viz.—Hon. Wm. B. Bannister, President; Rev. Thomas B. For, Vice President; Wm. S. Allen, Secretary; Hon. Calcb Cashing, Treasurer.

Caleb Cushing, Treasurer.

At a late meeting of the Mayer and Aldermen, Edward G. Prescott, Eaq. was appointed to deliver the oration on the next anniversary of American Independence.

Subscriptions were opened at New York, Albany and Utica, last week, for the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Stock. The capital of the company is two milliouss of deliars—but \$5,256,000 were subscribed in the city of New York alone, \$3,237,000 in Albany, and one million and a half at Utica, at the close of the books the first day. It was thought the whole subscription would be near ten or twelve vaillions.

The Belfast (Ireland) Whire of the 9th alt, contain the company of the property of the subscription would be near ten or twelve vaillions.

The Belfast (Ireland) Whig of the 9th ult. contains the following:

The Beitast (treasan) Wing of the bit all. Contains the following:

"Lord Grenville, now very old, is seriously indisposed. On his death the secret respecting the author of 'Junius' Letters,' will be disclosed,—his Lordship baving long been in possession of it. The documents are at Stew, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who is also ill.

Mr. Myers, a Jamaica planter, has engaged in a project for the introduction of white laborers into the island—not only as a matter of economy, but sis to increase the security of the whits inhabitants; and is about to repair to Germany to bring over families of peasantry.

The Pissim states that Pirmouth County goal is now

The Pilgrim states that Plymouth County goal is now destitute of occupants, with the exception of one cell, which centains an individual imprisoned for want of the wherewishal to pay a fine for solling ardent-spirits without license.

the reajor part of the negroes who were not sick, flying to the ewamps, leaving the bodies of these who had expired "food for the dogs and huzzards!"

To be commerce, to lay before the public the painful intelligence centained in the following letter,—which is five days later than the accounts before received:

the residency.

The traders in Framingham have ununimously agreed to shandon the traffic in ordent spirits.

Mr. J. J. Andubon sailed from Eastport, 6th inst, in the sebr. Riplay, for Labrador. He is accompanied, by his son, Messrs. Shattack and Ingalls, of Beston, Mr. Lincoln of Dennyaville, and Mr. Coolidge of Laboc.

Nathaniel West, Esq. has offered the use of his elegant. Mansion House, in Easex street, Salem, for the reception and entertainment of the President, and the liberal offer has beep accepted by the Committee in behalf of the town.

own.

The bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad beween the cities of Hartford and New Haven, has passed
both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature.

A Springfield, (Mass.) paper states, that there are two whip manufactories in Westfield, in this state, at which 100,000 dollars worth of whips, of every kind and price, are manufactured annually

are manufactured annually.

The value of the ornaments in gold and silver, belong-ing to the churches in Mexico, is computed at thirty mil-lions of dollars.

tions of dollars.

The following anonymous letter was received by a daygoods merchant in Philadelphia, enclosing the sum specified:—" Sir: The enclosed seven bundred and twenty dollars is your proporty. The payer does not wish this thing
made known." [But the payer does of Alexander &
Co. ruined 100 families about Bath and Choltenham, Eng.
who had all their funds invested in the obligations of that
house.

house.

Prince Czartoryski, a Polish exile in London is reported to have once had an income of £70,000 per annum, all of which he lost in defence of his country—his wife died of grief, and his children had been shot one by one in battle.

Marriages

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Edward Emenhard of Weymouth, to Misa Harriet A. Leach—Mr. George Hillman, to Miss Mary Jane Henderson, formerly of Portsmouth—Mr. George C. Barrett, to Miss Stean P. Chamberlin—Mr. Edward H. Child, to Miss Ann M. Baskell.

In Roshory, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Patnass.

Mr. Samuel Fisk, of the firm of Freeman & Fisk of blit, city, to Miss Abbs. St. Clanp.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Sanired, Mr. Joshua D. Wiggin, to Miss Harriet P. Fisher, only daughter of Calvin Fisher, Equ. In Framingham, Rev. James A. Kendall, of Meddeld, to Miss Maria D. Brown.

At Springfield, Vt. Rev. Edward Ballard, of Pittefield, Mass. to Miss Sarah L. daughter of the late Hon, Lewis R. Morris, of S. At Elisworth, Me. June S, Rev. Auson Sheldon, to Miss Ann.D. Jones.

Deaths.

In this city, Mrs. Nancy, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Tobey, formerly of Nantuckt, 54—Dr. John W. C. Baxter, 51—
Mary Robinson, 22—David Skimmer, 59—Partick White, 65—Joseph Tucker, Jr. 24—Johan Williams, 39—Isane Reding 40.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Anna Edmands, widow of late Mr. David Edmands, 55.
In Dorchester, on Monday, Mrs. Mary Ann Howe, 60, widow
of the late Mr. George R. Funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock,
of the late Mr. George R. Funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.
In Gardon, Mrs. Mary Glover, 82.
In Salem, Mrs. Sarah Moulton, 43—Mr. Stephen Claridge, 34.
In Marblehead, John Pedrick, Esq. 7.
In Good, Mrs. Mary Glover, 82.
In Salem, Mrs. Sarah Moulton, 43—Mr. Stephen Claridge, 34.
In Marblehead, John Pedrick, Esq. 7.
In Good, Mrs. Milly, wife of Capt. Thomas Blood, 54.
In Shehune, 12th inst. Joseph Ware, Esq. 52. Mr. W. joined the revolutionary army at Cambridge, the morning filer the
battle of Bunker H. defer brother of Professor Ware, sentor, of
Cambridge, and the father of Judge Ware of Portland.
In New Marbbrough, Mr. John Quincy Adams, 25.
In Nantucket, Mr. James Ramsdell, 75.
In Cancord, N. H. Mr. Moses Hall, 45. He was in the street
on Thursday, returned home, retired to reat is usual health,
arose early in the morning, walked out to the door, resumed into the house, dropped upon the floor and immediately expired.
In Merriamac, Des. Solomon Dusdreh, Tr.
New Rowicky, May 15, Mr. John Palmer, 83 years and 3
In Bangor, Mr. Mrs. Mary L. wife of Mr. John Fishe, 30— In Bangor, Me. Mrs. Mary L. wife of Mr. John Piske, 30— oneph, infant child of the Rev. Professor Pond, 3 months.

JUST received and for sale by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO.

JUST received and for sale by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO.

59 Washington street.
MEMOIRS of Julius Charles Rieu, from the French of Prederte Monod, Jun. one of the Pastors of the Reformed French
Church of Paris, with introductory remarks, by the Rev. A. Alexander, D. D.

THE VALLEY OF BONES, or Ezokiel's Vision, considered
in a course of Lectures, by G. T. Bedell, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Phila. Also by the same nathor,
WAY MARKS; or, directions to persons commercing a religious life. Also, Is it Well? or, three serious and interesting
questions to wives and mothers. guestics. Also, is it Well? or, three series guestions to wives and mothers.

HINTS TO CHRISTIANS. Hints designed to gid Christians in their efforts to convert men to God—third ed.

A SELECTION OF PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE for course persons to consult to memory—by the Ray. Wim. Brown,

D.
IT IS WELL; or Faith's Estimate of Afflictions-by G. T. Bedell, D. D.

The above popular little miniatures can be furnished by the dozen or single for distribution, at the publisher's prices. J. 26.

SPRAGUE ON REVIVALS.

SPRAGUE ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION, by W. B.

A Sprague, D. D. With an introductory essay, by Leonard
Woods, D. D. Also, an Appendix, consisting of letters from
various clergymen.—Also, by the same author,
LECTURES TO YOUNG PEOPLE, with an introductory
Address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Also,
SPRAGUES LETTERS TO A DAUGHTER. For saile by,
LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. 59 Washington street. J. 26,

GERMAN THEOLOGY.

INCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. No. 39 Washington at
the bare for sale the following standard works.
Hillis Hebrica, Hahn's edition,
Vetus Testamentum Graceum, Van Ess' edition.
Novum Testamentum Graceum, Griesbach's ed.
Novum Testamentum Graceum, Griesbach's ed.
Novum Testamentum Graceu, Knappius' ed.
Kuincel's Comment. on Pentateuchus abridged
do. do. Paslms (edition.
do. Paslms (edition.
do. Webes German Ange, Dicherry,
Multer German Gracumar, and principles of pronunciatio
with a German Gracumar, and principles of pronunciatio
with a German Gracumar, and principles of pronunciatio
whoth Languages. Also, appended to the same volume, as
lish and Dutch Dictionary.
A new, Universal and Pronouncing Dictionary of the F

lish and Dutch Dictionary.

A new, Universal and Pronouncing Dictionary of the French, and English Languages; by Prof. N. G. Dufeif, in 3 volumes.

A Hebrew, Latin and English Dictionary, containing all the Hebrew and Chaldee Words used in the Old Testament, &c. by Joseph S. C. F. Frey, editor of the new edition of Van Der Hooght's Hebrew Bible; in 2 Vols.

3. T Clergymen and students in Theology are invited to call.

June 20.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Mechanic's Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements. "They helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage."

THE KORAN, with Notes and a preliminary discourse. By George Sale, Gent. A new edition, with a memoir of the trans-JUST PUBLISHED.

George Saice, techt. A new version, later. In 2 Vols. PARTS VII & VIII of the Couplete Works of Sir Watter Scott; containing, Bride of Lammermoor and Legend of Montrose, Ivanhoe, Vol. Sd. Lillly, Walt & CO. J. 28.

THE MOTHER AT HOME.

Montrose, Ivanine, Vol. 30. L. Lilly, Walt & CO. 3, 20. THE MOTTIER AT HOME.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47. Washington street, Boston, The MoTHER AT HOME; or the Principles of Maternal; Duty familiarly illustrated. By John S. C. Abbott, Pastor of the Calviniatic Church, Worcester.

CONTENTS.—Chap. 1. Responsibility. Anecdote—The Mother of Washington—Byron—Newton—The Sailor—Consequences of a daughter's sin—The Manine—The way to avoid maternal anguish—Chap. 2. Maternal Authority. Necessity of elseviers. With its letter of the Manine—Byron—Event of Maternal faithfulness—Mether's excuses—Two family scenes—A mother's appower—Chap. 3. Maternal Authority, continued. Contests with children—Anecdote—The way to avoid contests with children—Anecdote—The way to avoid contests—Variations of feeling—Difference of natural disposition—Variations of panishment—Unjust punishment—Unjust punishment—Hungus punishment—Unjust punishment—Unjust punishment—Unjust punishment—Unjust punishment—Hungus punishment—Unjust p

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of the Bookselling Business having passed into other hands, takes this method, of requesting all persons indebted to him by notes or account to make him issueciates payment.

MARK NINGMAN.

A Cook Wanted.

O NE that can be well recommended, is wanted in a private family; and may hear of a good place, on application at the flecorder Office. Su. June 26.

Cierk Wanted,

NA CARPET STORE, from 16 to 12 years of age. One
who has some acquaintance with business, and is decidedly
pious, will have the preference. Inquire at this office. J. 26. MUSIC TUITION.

MUSIC TUITION.

M. COPELAND, will attend to giving instruction on the PIANO-FORTE, at her residence, No. 1, Frait street, (the first street in front of the General Heapital) or at the residence of her Pupils.—Trans moderate.

Refer to Lowast. Masos, Eq. Professor to the Boston Academy of Music.

TO LET,

A ROOM, suitable for a Bookbinder or Printer, in No. 14 Water-Street.—Inspire at this office.

June 26.

is little dount, tan, with the exception of those tame which are inherent in our nature, these abuses come from democracy. We can have no other, for no other power exists in the country. Now, it is great weakness to cry out against democratic failings in the abstract, since the wise man will choose rather to compare the abuses that are incidental to our particular form of covernment with those which are incident.

compare the abuses that are incidental to our paracular form of government with those which are incidental to aristocracy and monarchy. My life on it, that the balance will be found enormously in our favor. As a proof of this, every nation in christondom is struggling to imitate us; and it is on account of this political gravitation that we are abuses."

DOCTRINAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The following is the account given of his Soc

by the Boston correspondent of the New York

POETRY.

For the Boston B THE BETTER LAND. I go, Oh, I go, to that better land,
Whose light is resplendent, whose zephyre are bland;
Whose fields are all clothed with a bright changeless greet
And the flush of whose roses is fadeless and alseen;
Oh, I go to that better land.

longer detain me, fond spirits, in clay, f ye must not sour with me, I brook not delay: On the pinions of faith, to regions that lie Far away in that better land.

Oh, say not that earth has its aun-bright hours, hills and its vallies are blushing with flowers; That its clear-flowing waters are gushing with light, And the bnes of its mornings are crimsoned and bright Like the dawn of that better land. Yes, levely, Oh yes, it is levely and fair;

nred I've gazed, for perfection seemed there, sons of heaven now dawn on my soul, To my view, in that better land.

ers are breaking. I soon shall be there, date purity ever to share to sinless beings who dwell on that shore, rrow-temptation all o'er,
In that peaceful and better land. R.C.N.

TO THE DEEP. BY MRS. FLETCHER, (late Miss Jewsbury.) Wondrone, fearful, restless Sea, What have I to do with thee? What have I to ownth need.
Thou so strong, and I so wenk,
Evn when health is on my cheek;
Now so worn and sad withah,
Sense of life but sense of thrall;
REST, sole pleasure I would keep,
In the guise of slumber desp;
Yes, but let it dreamless be— Day hath dreams enough for me, Ever the vain memory haunting, Till the vainer heart is panting After all those visions dear, After all those visions dear,
So far off, and yet so near—
Roses wet with summer dew,
And the dwellings where they grew,
Many a heathy meantain walk,
Many an evening's fire-light talk,
Held with friends—no more, no more
Ocean, let thy boiling roar
Hide in pity from my ear,
Voices, but toe kind and dear.
With description workful Sea Wild, ferocions, wrathful Son, What have I to do with thee? What have I to do with thee?
Never, never won to spare
Death thy banquet; and despair
With its agonizing ery.
Famine with its borrid eye,
Human misery, human sin,
That which those delightest in;
Journeying ever, yet unsped;
Still devouring, yet unfed;
With thy dull or desfening roar,
Ever asking, craving more!
Giant of the thousand bands,
Prisoning many lovely lands— Prisoning many levely lands— Isles, that midst thy bitter brine, Harborless in verdure pine, Blessing no man, blessed by none-O that thy dark reign were done! And thy appeal-sentenced doors And thy angel-sentenced door Left the world a world of bloo And of perfect brotherhood; Man, no more, athirst for blood, re, dire ele Gloomy, weary, rostless Sea, Yes, I have to do with thee; Not in frame, nor yet in power, But in evils sadder dower; Have I called thee one dark name Human nature doth not breed?
Named one ravage wrought by thee,
Man hath never mated?—Sen,
Deathful, terrible and strong,
God's great work, I did thee wrong;
Thou but smit'st at his command—
Thou the weapon, His the hand.
Art thou pressive, BUMAN WILL?
Answer, human griof and ill! nature doth not breed

Miscellany. MR. SARGENT'S ADDRESS.

Ford & Damrell have published in a beautiful amphlet the Address delivered by L. M. Sargent, Esq. before the Massachusetts Society for the Supion of Intemperance, May 21, 1833. We make two extracts. HONEST RETAILERS.

Horest Retailers.

It is a favorito opinion with certain individuals, that the sale of spirituous liquors should be confided to none but an honest man! An honest man who sells drams, placed between the antagonist muscles of his moral principle on the ore hand, and the cupidity of the tradesiman on the other, will seldom close his operations for the day, without a consciousness, that, somehow or other, a portion of his virtue has departed from the hem of his garment. The right hand of a dram-seller is never more likely to forget its cunning, than when employed in picking the dust of self-interest from the eyes of its muster.

The sale of ardent spirits confided to an honest man! Not as the agent of the state, nor of any particular municipality, with a settled compensation for his labors of love, but dependent for his livelihood upon the amount of his sales; stimulated by the universal desire of getting rich as fast as pos-

The name of the profit of the special companies that the point which has been knowned to the profit of the lathers of lows, but dependent for his lathers of lows of lower dependent lathers and lathers of lower dependent lathers of lower lathers and lather

and a natural death. It is an accidental death? The drunkard dies, and, upon a careful examination after death, the skilful physician, the highest authority on such a point in a court of law, declares without hesitation, that his death was caused by spirituous liquor. Can such a death to denominated accidental? The acts of the dram-seller, who sells, and of the drunkard who drinks the alcohol; are voluntary acts; and the proofs, clear and iscontessible, that life is shortened, and death produced by the use of it, are as universally known and appreciated, as that death is produced by a resolution. Here then are the will and the knowledge; the will to do the act, with a full knowledge of its probable effects. Such can neither be an accidental nor a natural death. Can it be possible, that when a drunkard dies of hard drinking, somebody is guilty of murder? Mobody has ever been executed nor eyen indicted for such a murder. The law deals in distinctions, but it is not easy to discover a sensible ground of distinction, between the criminal intention of two individuals, one of whom poisons with arsenic, and the other with alcohol. Both are poisons. Dr. Carter calls alcohol a poison. Dr. Harty, of Dublin, enroestly recommends the entire disues of such a poison. Dr. Drake, of Ohio, denominates alcohol a deadly poison. Dr. Kirk, of Scotland, observes, "ardent spirit contains a narcotic stimulant, possessing similar properties with opium, which you all know to be a poison." The means, the instrument of death are therefore the same. The distinction lies not in this. But the law requires, that the death should occur within the year; yet, as the drunkard frequently dies within a much shorter period from his first irregularity, we are still unable to lay our hand upon the distinction. Perhaps we are mistaken in our ideas of nurder. What is murder? It is felonous homicide, which in the words of Hale, is "the killing of a human creature without justification or excuse: this may be done either by killing one's self or another pe The following is the account given of Fis Society by the Boston correspondent of the New York Evangelist:

This society held its annual meeting for business in the Cowper Committee Room. I did not attend this meeting, because being known as see of the New School, I supposed that I might be sonsidered an intruder. I notice the meeting for the purpose of stating a fact or two. It is well known I believe, that Dr. Skinner was one of the originature of this society, and that his object, as well as the of others, in getting it up, was to have it strictly a denominational society, in distinction from Baptiss, Episcopalians, &c. I bardly need to say that is object is materially changed. Every man familiar with its operations, knows that at present one of its prominent objects is to oppose New School Divinity.

Although there has been a coalition among Tasters and Exercisists in the matter, yet I believe it has been at the expense of the Tasters. I think if you were to ask a certain agent of the society this question—"Will your society publish any thing which does not meet with the approistion of the Hopkinsians connected with it?"—the honest answer would be, so. I speak advisedly. I have no comments to make. I hope the society willdo good; and I have no doubt it will except so far asit adopts and acts on the principle that sin is the necessary means of the greatest good, and is therefore, it every instance of its commission, better than hokness in its belace. I say except, because I do not believe that it is better to break God's laws than to kep them. I think God knows what is best for himself and his kingdom better than any man does. Ald when he, therefore, requires me to obey him on fain of death. the cases we have cited from the reports. We know not where to look for the distinction. "If a man," says the great and learned lawyer, whom we last quoted, "if a man does such an act, of which the probable consequence may be, and eventually is death, such killing may be murder, though no muzder be primarily intended." And when the dramseller does such an act, of which the probable consequence may be and eventually is death, such killing may be murder, though no murder be primarily intended. The force of habit may blunt our persecutions of identity where no rational distinction sequence may be and eventually is death, such killing may be murder, though no murder be primarily intended. The force of habit may blunt our perceptions of identity where no rational distinction can be shown to exist. Rum-shops and ruin, dramsellers and drunkards, are so exceedingly common, we have become so perfectly familiarized to the consequences of their existence, in the forms of pauperism and crime, disease and death, that we are scarcely prepared to think and speak as freely and as forcibly as it deserves, of an occupation which is often conducted in so very genteel a manner, and which is suffered under the sanction of positive law. But it is my duty, in this place, and upon the present occasion, to deliver my opinions in the fear of God, and in the confidence of truth; and not to suppress a jot or a tittle of their force, lest they may ruffle the equanimity of one unan, or cross the prepossessions of another. Let me say then, with a solemnity becoming the occasion, that I can perceive upon a heath, by a high-way robber, and the murder of a fahuman being by a dram-seller, who knows the character of the poison he administers, and its probable effects, and who witnesses the increasing activity and virulence of the poison, from day to day, until be learns at last that his miserable victim is no more. The rationality of such an opinion is further sustained by the reflection, that the tippler is commonly the weaker party; that he is detained within the influence of the destroyer, by a species of infatuation; while the dram-seller, as conscious of his power, as the serpent or the basilisk is actuated by a mean and mercenary motive, which should never be permitted to prevail against the tremendous aggregate of human werchedness, resulting from a traffic as inhuman as the traffic in human flesh; a barbarous occupation; where the dram-sellers are cold and calculating drivers, and the drunkards are voluntary slaves.

INTEMPERANCE IN FRANCE.

think God knows what is best for himself and his kingdom better than any man does. Aid when he, therefore, requires me to obey him on fain of death eternal, I think it is best to do it, and if God or His government is injured by it, to leave Him to look after the injury. I believe God understands his own interests and the interests of his kingtom too well to require me, on pain of eternal deatl, to do what will injure them. I am decidedly of the opinion that it is the safest and best on all accounts to mind God, let the consequences be what they may.

RANDOLPHIANA.

He showed me his note book, whichwas a strange medley about horses, slaves, epitaphs, pieces cut out of newspapers, receipts, congressional anecdotes, quotations, &c. &c. He also kept a regular diary, and could tell at whose house be dined every day in Washington—who the company were—and the leading topics of conversation. Pointing to a particular date he said, "Sir, i shall never forget a circumstance that occurred at Mr. —'s table. There was a large company, and amongst them a hoary headed debauchee, whose vices had brought him to the verge of the grave—be had the audacity, Sir, to call in question the existence of the Deity—presuming, I suppose, that there were some kindred spirits present. I happened to sit opposite to him, and was so disgusted by his impiety, that I could not avoid exclaiming—'I think, Sir, you might better have been silent on that subject—for judging from appearances, in a very short time you will have occular proef of the power of that God, whose existence you now question.' He turned pale with anger, and trembled, but made no reply, and the company soon afterwards broke up, but I never again noticed him. Perhaps I was wrong, Sir, in correcting him, but you know I am 'hair trigger,' I go off at 'half cock!' "

When speak of her in the most glowing terms of filial affection, never using her name without the exclamation of "My Mother—God bless her!"

"My knowledge of Ireland," said he to me one morning, "secuss to astonish you as much as it did Mr. Canning's servant at Washington the other day. He brought me a note from his master—who by the the way is a superior man, sir—and as soon as he spoke I at once recognized the brogue, and said to him.—You're from Musater, are you not?" 'I am, plaise your honor,' replied he, astonished at the question. 'From the county Clare! presume?' Yes sir,' said he still more astonished. 'What town did you come from?' The two of Ennis, sir.' Oh, said I haughing, 'I know Ennis hed a house of the Sharko of the Shannon?' Yes sir,' and then after a

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from J. Fenimore Cooper, Eq. to a friend in this city, dated Paris, April 20th, 1833. It affords conclusive avidence that the praise which has been bestowed upon, the French people for superior temperance, is not marited; and it strikes a fatal blow at the argument in favor of wine-drinking, derived from the supposed fact that the people of wine countries are more temperate than

ed, when we on board the ship, both English and Irish, were often made to blush by the superior local information that Mr. Randolph possessed, even of the very counties in which we were born!

He used to amuse himself with two Yorkshire passengers by speaking in the peculiar dialect of the "West Riding," and if they sometimes corrected any expressions, he would enter into a regular argument, and quote authorities—such as ballads, story leathers.

Edward, "I spoke to him, which assemed to wake him. Then he rose quickly up, and with a wild look, asked how he came there? I replied that he had fallen. Let us go back, then, exid he. I said to him, you can't go back alone, wait a few mements and you shall have help. He replied, I can go back as quick as you can; upon which he started. I pointed out the way where to go up, and strange as it may appear, he manifested as much strength as he aver did; he scrambled up the side of the gulf by hanging on to the bushes and shrubs, and went home without the least assistance from any person. When he had reached the heave, he became so weak, that he could not raise a hand." His physician told as yesterday that he was in a fair way to recover.

[Martinsburg (N. Y.) Republican.

Milton's Morkings,—The following is Milton's ewn description of his morning occupations:—" My morning haunts are where they should be, at home; not sleeping, or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast; but up, and stirring; in winter, often ere sound of any bell awakes men to labor or to devotion; in summer, as oft with the hird that tirst rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory has its full freight; then with full and generous labors preserving the body's health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear and not lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion, and our country's liberty, when it shall require firm hearts in sound bodies to stand and cover their stations, rather than to see the ruin of our protestation and the enforce-of a slavish life." MILTON'S MORKINGS .- The following is Milton

Robert Hall's opinion of Bishop Leighton, Robert Hall says. "Of Bishop Leighton, whose Sermons, I wish you to read, Bishop Burnet declares, that during a strict intimacy of many years, he never saw him for one moment in any other temper than that in which he should wish to live and die. And if any human composition could form such a character, it must be his own. Full of the richest imagery, and breathing a spirit of the most sublime and unaffected devotion, the reading him is a truce to all human cares and human passions; and I can compare it to nothing but the boaulful representation in the twenty-third Paulm—it is like 'lying down in green pastures and by the side of still waters."

green pastures and by the side of still waters."

Columbia.—A novel and interesting political incident is related in the New York Daily Advertiser, derived from recent papers from New Granada, (Columbia). We have announced, says that paper, Mr. Jesquin Mosquera's election to the Vice Presidency. On the 15th of April, a lotter from him was laid before both houses of Congress, dated at San Jose, April 2d, declining the effice, on the ground that he considers himself more fitted to discharge the duties of a more retired station, and that he had dedicated the remainder of his life "to the education and instruction off the young and the common people: the only secure basis of our political principles and national prosperity." His request, although pressed with urgency, and with that sincerity of character for which he is conspication, was unavailing. "This refusal," says the Government Gazette, "being hid before Congress for their consideration, a song silence ensued, and when the President pat the question, "will your receive this refusal of Mr. Joaquin Mosquera to be Vice President of the Republic?" all the members except five voted in the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.—The Hon. WILLIAM WIRT ought to be president of the anti-slavery society. He has purchased a plantation in Florida, and is going to work it with hired hands. This will do more towards opening the eyes of slave-holders than all the declamatory efforts of the free states since the adoption of the constitution.

[U. S. Goz.

opening the eye of state-noters than an the deciminatory efforts of the free states since the adoption of the constitution.

If such an example would have opened the eyes of slave-holders, they would have been wide awake long age. We have no objection whatever to the proposed station for Mr. Wirt; but can assure the editor of the United States Gazette, that he will not be entitled to it on the score of originating the scheme of employing free laborers in Florida. Two gentlemen of our acquaintance from this city, purchased plantations in Florida soon after its acquisition by the United States, and commenced a trial of the experiment which Mr. Wirt proposes to adopt. In order to test the accuracy of its results, they purchased half the number of negroes ordinarily required to stock their plantations, and for the other half of the labor to be performed, they hired white men, principally Yankees. They returned to this city, on a visit, about three years age, at which time, we learned from them, that the freelabor experiment had been altogether successful. They found that is required not more than half the number of white laborers to nefform a given amount of work—that consequently there was but half the expense of furnishing them with food, &c. that they performed their labor with much greater skill, and in every respect better than the negroes, and that they did sot commit the reckies wants and petty thefts of which the slaves are constantly and notoriously guilty.

Cards.

C ard s.

The Subscriber takes this method of expressing to the members of his church and parish, the high gratification that is at forded him by the increasing interest they have manifested it has been expected operations of the day; and, especially, of a knowledging the receipt of Twenty Dollars for the Am. True Society, designed to constitute him a Life member of the same.

June 14, 1925.

D. PERSONY.

June 14, 1935. D. Paraboy.

The Trensurer of the Middlesex County Bible Society, seknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars from ladies of the Rev. Coffers. Francia's Society in Watertown, to constitute their paster a life member of the American Bible Society.

Cambridge, June 15, 1853.

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me wants of teachers and school committees, and they have se-lected their stock with reference to this object.

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June 18.

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Cruden's Concordance to the New Testament.

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The following recommendation is received, together with many others from the numerous literary and religious papers of the day.

many others from the numerous literary and religious papers of the day.

We, the undersigned, having sammaed Cruden's Polymicrian Concordance of the New Teatament as shridged by the Rev. Wm. Patton, take pleasure is recommending it to the Christian public. This little work contrains in a small compare the chief excellencies of the larger work. Cruden's definitions of important words and their various algorifications in different passages have been generally retained and it is believed that every were and sentences in the New Teatment can be easily found.

This concordance is worthy the contrained of the easily found. The concordance is worthy to be easily found in the concordance of the concordance is worthy to be easily found. The concordance is worthy to be easily found in the concordance is the concordance of the concordance is the concordance in the concordance is the concordance in the concordance is the concordance in the concordance in the concordance is the concordance in the concordance in the concordance is the concordance in the con

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June 39,

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mont.—Introductory Frenkes, by Nev. N. Lord, Frenkess at
mon of Charcons. at Health. Se, Intellectual habits. 4th, do.
do. 4th. Moral Hobits. 4th, do. do. 7th. College Life.
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It has been adopted by the London Religions Tract Society, who have published a cheap edition, with some abridgements and other slight alterations.

From Mr. Cunningham's introductory easily, prefixed-to one of the London editions.

No drity can be more obvious than that of endeavoring to give due weight to anything transatiantic; when any book of real merit makes its way from the western to the enstern world, instantly to raise it up to its proper place on the shelves of our country. Here then is one substantial, and I think Christian reason for recommending this work to my fellow countrymen. But it my motive such as this, of a more general nature, have the more substantial, and I think Christian reason for recommending this work to my fellow countrymen. But it my motive such as this, of a more general nature, have read of the work itself has exceedingly atrengthened the readuction. I can excreely conceive anyone to enter on the perusal of it, without coming to an early conviction that it ought to be put into the widest possible circulation.

From the (London) Christian Observer, March, 1835.

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The influence of the Rambier on the children of my School and Family, I consider very decidedly beneficial. It leads to thought and inquiry on many subjects, and induces children to a correct mode of reasoning on the means of personal solvaness and inprovement. I have no occasion to alter an opinion frequently expressed to others, that I consider it the most valuable juvenita publication within my knewledge. I think it decidedly improving, rather han diminishing in account.

June 19.

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RELI

MEDI

" My Sheep Jesus Christ is pleas followers. The good voice of his patients. E s only expressive of the lief, still to him it is feel in prayer. How nickening and rejoici ars, whether we praise into his ear, or ask some to him the wishes of our rengthening balsam

often trembling soul. Our Comforter hears owers so gladly becaus ty to send an answer to degrees, to accustom to more faithfully we main him, the more frequent our hearts, and the soo ome accustomed to it. rage! what could be a mo fulness in prayer! God on whom we are all so er ble in the most perfect may indeed convert him but not into Christ. He out the voice of Christ oes not extend so far.

He who does not know ommunion with the Sav ows him as the physic n him for his comfor nd me, and will testify thfully we listen to it d enjoy, and follow, I our attainments in di ration for the family

> THE DOMINA For more than forty year of public movement

of late ve al despotisi most loud and a century and st possible profile to the libe a religious sect, less t vert the wise, imparti ats of the piousing Unitarianis

> d bring back the ri by the pious ortho ir descendants for wer of the people uch a vast orthog the fathers did. the people, as all le wer to choose such ng back the present equal operation of law amunity, already half e lans. Let Sampson a

ocks, and he can bre llistines, as tow sec Home M

tracts from the Republication Barnstable Co. by R FALMO DEAR SIR .- I had purpe you a particular account to been hindered hither ich I could not well dis is duty I will now atten laving obtained leave of weeks, and supply with as much desp

se of D. use of Domestic Mischusetts Missionary somewhat sanguine could the people er circumstan nmediately made arra ould to supply the de mid over to me for 183 indeed who felt, or th in contributing to this had been receiving aid y Society. But the 'n y renson why they show nevolent work, but to 'more blessed to give h, though not large in

, though not large i times, but they have pro ning more and me

ot, for particular reaction at the time of pres